

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



PROTECTIONIST PATRIOTISM IN WAR TIME

SEPTEMBER 9, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 34,000 WEEKLY



# Farmers Attention!

## While I Tell You How To Make Your Farm \$\$\$ Dollars Grow.



You can't afford to take the chance of depending on your grain crop to make your land in the Northwest pay. Put in a few hogs. Put in a few cows and buy a genuine Galloway Cream Separator at my factory price. You'll see daylight ahead—profits you never before dreamed of. You'll get a monthly check for your butter fat and the by-product in the way of milk will grow healthy hogs. I save you \$35 to \$50 and give you the best separator made. The Galloway runs in bath-in-oil. Perfect lubrication. All gears and mechanism enclosed in one casting. Oval bowl easily cleaned. Disc type. Open base prevents dirt accumulation. Neck bearing prevents vibration. Drip pans keep oil off floor. The Galloway has more good features than any separator ever built.

### 5 SPECIAL PLANS FOR BUYING THE GALLOWAY

Five money saving systems. I make it easy for you to own a cream separator. Here are my plans: (1) Cash with order. (2) Bank deposit until you've examined the goods. (3) Part cash, part notes. (4) All notes. (5) Small sum down, balance easy monthly payments. I know the farm situation. I know there are times between crops when money is scarce. You need farm implements and you hate to borrow. There's no need to. Your credit is good with Galloway. Get details of my five special plans. **FARMERS WHO USE IT ALWAYS RECOMMEND THE GALLOWAY**

Especially those who have tried other kinds. They know it stands up like a war horse and does its work unflinchingly, day after day. It took me three years to complete this separator. It was worth every minute of the time. I have a machine that simply can't be beat. Compare it with any separator ever made, regardless of price and see for yourself.

**My \$25,000 Bonded Guarantee Goes With Each Separator**

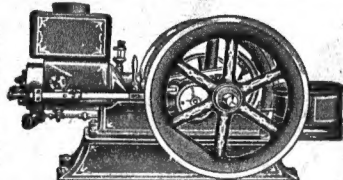
There's proof of quality for you. Ask the man who tells you Galloway doesn't make good goods to meet me half way on this test. I use this separator on my farm, not because it's my own, but because it's the best separator I can get anywhere at any price. **Special Separator Book Free.** Tells you in detail just how the Galloway is made. Shows my bath-in-oil lubricating system and my special simple gear method with all gears enclosed in one casting. Gives prices on all Galloway separators and explains my five special selling plans. Write for this big book. Also get my special catalog of bargains in farm equipment of all kinds. Get right on the question of economical buying before you spend a cent. Address

**Wm. Galloway, Pres.,**  
**Wm. Galloway Co., of Canada, Ltd.,**  
 Dept. GGG  
 Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## The Waterloo Boy Price List

### For Cash with Order

1 1/2 H.P. AIR COOLED ENGINE	\$ 38.40
1 1/2 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	39.20
2 1/2 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	56.80
4 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	104.00
6 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	148.00
8 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	209.60
12 H.P. HOPPER COOLED ENGINE	314.40



Prices quoted are for Skid Mounted, f.o.b. Winnipeg. These Engines will all develop from a half to a horse power more than they are rated above.

Will run all day without attention furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed, and save you money every hour it works. Use either kerosene or gasoline for fuel. Best economist of time and money you can place on the farm. Write for catalog.



### Hand, Power or Electric Washing Machine

#### PRICES—CASH WITH ORDER

"DEXTER" HAND MACHINE with Pulley	\$12.40
"DEXTER" POWER MACHINE	22.40
"DEXTER" ELECTRIC MACHINE	55.00

No Wringer furnished to the Hand Machine. Write for Catalog. Address Enquiries to Winnipeg Office. SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA

**BURRIDGE COOPER COMPANY LIMITED**  
 Winnipeg and Regina

## Island Park Nurseries Limited

ALL KINDS OF NURSERY STOCK

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Portage la Prairie, Man.

# GUNS TRAPS ANIMAL BAIT & All Camp & Trap Supplies

Everything for the Camp and Trap line at remarkably low prices.

"Hallam's Animal Bait" for all flesh-eating animals. "Hallam's Muskrat Bait" for muskrats, and "Hallam's Trail Scent" will materially increase your catch of furs.

We buy FURS, HIDES AND WOOL the year round at highest prices.

Write to-day to Department 53

**JOHN HALLAM, Limited**  
 111 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

# FREE

"HALLAM'S TRAPPER'S GUIDE" 96 pages; English or French; tells how and where to trap, game laws, etc., also "HALLAM'S TRAPPER'S SUPPLY CATALOG," 26 pages. Two good books FREE.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
 Editor

JOHN W. WARD  
 Associate Editor

**P**UBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

### General Advertising Rates

#### DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$125.00

### Live Stock Advertising Rates

#### DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
One Inch	\$1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

### Classified Rate

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order.

No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

# Thresher's Account Book



No Thresherman can be sure that he is getting full pay for all his work unless he keeps accurate records of the amount of grain threshed, as well as his men's time, and receipts and expenditures. This book will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Thresher's Account Book contains:

- 2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.
- 10 Sheets Week's Record Forms
- 20 Account Forms
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts
- 2 Sheets Summary Gains and Losses
- 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
- 2 Sheets Standard Journal
- 2 Sheets Standard Ledger
- 62 Sheets Labor Saving Records

The book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 by 11 1/4.

Price of one copy	\$1.00
Price for two copies	1.50

Postpaid to any address in Canada. Address all orders to—

**Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide**  
 Winnipeg :: Manitoba



## A New Zealand Visitor

(Tells of Success of Land Value Taxation)

A distinguished visitor to Winnipeg recently was Hon. George Fowldes, formerly minister of education in the government of New Zealand. Mr. Fowldes was for five years in the cabinet of Sir Joseph Ward, late Liberal premier of the Island dominion, but resigned, as he said in a speech at Winnipeg on Tuesday, when he came to the conclusion that the Liberal party no longer stood for the principles of democracy in which he believed. Mr. Fowldes has for many years been the leading advocate of Land Value Taxation in New Zealand, and it was as the guest of the Manitoba Land Values Taxation League that he spoke in Winnipeg.

New Zealand, he said, was an ideal country in which to experiment with progressive legislation, because of its isolation from the rest of the world and the comparative smallness of its area and population. With an area only slightly larger than Great Britain, it

had now a population of one million, and the people had always been ready to adopt progressive measures partly, perhaps, because a large portion of the population was Scotch. Democracy in New Zealand, however, owed much to Sir George Grey, one of the greatest democrats of the Victorian era, who was sent to the Colony as governor and afterwards remained there and entered politics. In the 70's Sir George Grey was for a short time premier, and it was during that period that New Zealand became the first country in the world to adopt a tax upon unimproved land values. The tax was then a half-penny in the pound (one cent on \$5) on the capital value, and this had been increased from time to time and a graduated scale introduced. At present the unimproved land tax rose from nothing on small holdings up to threepence on the pound on large estates. In municipal taxation the towns and cities had local option, and about one-half had exempted improvements from taxation, including the two largest cities, Wellington, the capital, and Auckland. The result of this partial application of the Single Tax theory had been very striking. The towns in which buildings had been exempted from taxation had increased in population, in industries and in the value of land at practically double the rate of those adhering to the old system of taxing homes and other buildings. In Wellington the new system had caused so much activity in the building trade that employers accused one another of stealing their men, and wages rose considerably above the scale which had previously been fixed by the arbitration court. Mr. Fowldes also gave specific instances where rents of houses had been reduced and a better class of houses constructed as a result of the municipal land value taxation.

Mr. Fowldes also touched briefly upon other progressive movements in New Zealand, remarking that women, as well as men, had voted there for a number of years, and expressed the hope that the farmers of his country would in the near future be won over in greater numbers to the cause of progressive democracy. Mr. Fowldes is visiting Russell, Man. Yorkton, Sask. Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver before returning to New Zealand.

### ALBERTA AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

To standardize the work and increase the efficiency of the Provincial agricultural schools of Alberta, the teaching staffs of the three schools are meeting at Olds during September for conference and instruction.

The course will be under the immediate direction of Dr. J. C. Miller, Provincial Director of Technical Education, assisted by the principals of the agricultural schools and specialists from the Provincial Normal Schools.

### SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP SALE

The annual auction sale of pure bred sheep and swine under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations will be held in Regina on October 28. At this sale a large number of pure bred males and females of both classes of stock will be offered for sale. The pedigrees of these animals will be guaranteed by the associations, and will be transferred to the purchasers at the vendors' expense. Besides the pure breeds, some four hundred head of grade range ewes from one to four years of age will be offered for sale. Farmers wishing to obtain this class of stock should communicate with the secretary, as last year purchasers for 800 head of grade ewes were at the sale and only 400 were on hand. For further information those interested should write the Secretary, Live Stock Associations, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

A man who lives right, and is right, has more power in his silence than another by his words. Character is like bells which ring out sweet music, and which, when touched accidentally even, resound with sweet music.—Phillips Brooks.

## Here is the Granary You Need

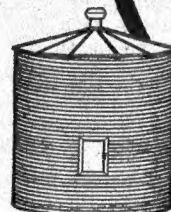
It will protect your grain better than any other granary. It is weather-proof, fire-proof, animal and insect-proof, and thief-proof. Made of heavily galvanized corrugated steel and will last a life-time.

### "Metallic" Portable Corrugated Steel Granary

You can easily move this granary from place to place on your farm and save time and labor when threshing. Simple, accurate, and machine-made interchangeable parts make it easy to set up and when once set up can be moved without taking apart. Write for complete information now. We can save you money.

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited  
MANUFACTURERS, 797 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG



## Canada-West Grain Co. Ltd.

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

**JAMES LESLIE**, formerly manager of the Saskatoon Milling Co., and who has had twenty years experience in the grain trade, looks carefully after each shipment. Liberal Advances. Prompt Returns. Highest Price.

WRITE US!

## FARMERS!

The question of insurance is very important to you. This is a farmers' Mutual Insurance Company—no stockholders, no dividends to pay—every policyholder is a member and every member shares the profits. The policy of the Company is Fair Treatment, Prompt Service, Liberal and Quick Settlements of All Claims. We insure against Fire, Lightning, Prairie Fire and Windstorm. Owned and Operated by the Farmers in Saskatchewan.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

**Saskatoon Mutual Fire Insurance Company**  
Saskatoon Sask.

## WAR MAP OF EUROPE IN COLORS.

Size 20 in. x 30 in. This map is correct and up to date in every detail. Geographical boundaries of Balkan States fully shown. Vital statistics regarding numerical strength of armies and navies of the nations engaged in conflict. Price 25c. STOVEL COMPANY LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

### ATTENTION! FARMERS!

We buy direct from manufacturers and sell direct to consumers by mail, thus saving you 50% on every \$1. Send for our Fall and Winter Catalog; it's free, and contains good values of articles which you must have. We give prompt service and prepay all charges. RIZZO & WATT, 617 Boyd Avenue, Winnipeg.

A Splendid Finish for any Craft—and for all Outdoor Purposes—

**Stephens' Yacht Enamel**

All Colours Brilliant and Durable Sold by Leading Dealers

### THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA!

## THE O.K. OKANAGAN

### King of the Fruit Districts

TRUE EDUCATION CONSISTS IN BEING ON GOOD TERMS WITH MOTHER EARTH AND WITH ALL THE WONDERFUL THINGS THAT CREEP, CRAWL, RUN, CLIMB, SWIM OR FLY. How can you receive such an education better than owning a first-class orchard in the SUNNY OKANAGAN. There is comfort, beauty and profit in the occupation of an orchardist.

We prepare this business for you.

We plant and care for your orchard for 5 years.

WE GIVE YOU 55 MONTHS FOR THE PAYMENT, WITH NO INTEREST AND NO TAXES. If death occurs while you are paying for your orchard, we return the money. WE SELL FROM ONE ACRE UP.

We will care for your Orchard when in bearing, if desired, so that you can have all your time to yourself. WE TAKE NO SALARY, ONLY 20 PER CENT. OF THE PRODUCT, PAYING YOU 80 PER CENT.

We plant in large areas and only a few varieties, that we may meet market conditions. OUR EXPENSE IS 75 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE LITTLE FELLOW.

THOSE INTERESTED SHOULD WRITE TODAY, AS OUR MR. COLLIS WILL BE MAKING A TOUR OF THE WEST IN A SHORT WHILE, TO SEE NUMEROUS ENQUIRERS, AND WOULD LIKE TO GIVE EVERYBODY A PERSONAL CALL ON THIS TRIP.

## Western Okanagan Orchards Co., Limited

Per OKANAGAN SELLING AGENCY

205 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg, Man.

## COAL

The New Coal Fields in the mountains west of Edmonton are producing the best Coal in Canada, without exception. Try once and see—you will agree with us.

REMEMBER THESE:

**ENTWISTLE - YELLOWHEAD**

If your Dealer can't supply you—write to us

North West Coal Co. Box 1765 Edmonton, Alta.

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We Guarantee to pay the Prices we quote. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many. We will forward crates and shipping tags. Cash sent immediately on receipt of goods.

HENS .....	12c per lb.
ROOSTERS .....	9c "
DUCKS .....	11c "
TURKEYS .....	13c to 16c "
SPRING CHICKENS .....	Best Market Prices

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., 91 Lusted St., Winnipeg



# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

## DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

At a recent meeting of the Central Executive it was decided to arrange for the holding, during November and December, of a series of fifteen district conventions, or one in each of our organization districts thruout the Province. A vast amount of good should be accomplished by such a series of meetings if each Local will be fully represented, and a tremendous impetus to organization of the farmers of Saskatchewan for the securing and safeguarding of the interests of the basic industry of the Province should result. Further announcements will follow later.

Below is a copy of a letter sent to all District Directors in regard to this matter. "At a meeting of the Executive held recently I was instructed to communicate with you and endeavor to arrange for a District Convention in your district on a date in Nov. or Dec. Kindly write me at your earliest convenience, giving me your views as to where in your district such convention should be held, what should be the character and scope of its deliberations and what the time of its duration. Should representation, in your opinion, be limited to one in ten and, if so, should the railway rates be pooled? Do you recommend that at each of these conventions a District Board be elected for an aggressive campaign of organization? Is there now such a board in your district? If so, what is the secretary's name and address?"

"Kindly write me early and fully in regard to this matter, so that plans and dates may be arranged as soon as possible.

"It is probable that two members of the Executive will attend each of these conventions. These meetings should be over by about December 15 to 18.

## Co-operative Wholesale Apple Prices

We have secured splendid values in carefully selected Ontario Winter Apples for our local Associations.

Order now thru your Central.

All apples fully guaranteed to reach your station in good condition and up to Government standards of packing.

Not less than 33% Spies. All good hardy winter varieties. Not less than 70% No. 1's. 150 to 170 barrels a carload.

### Price by Carload

Delivered any Point in Saskatchewan

Per **\$4.00** Barrel

Write for less than carload price and send all orders to

**J. B. MUSSELMAN**

Central Secretary

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw

"The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company takes place at Regina on Wednesday, November 10."

J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
Central Secretary.

## POTATOES WANTED

A great many inquiries are coming to the Central asking for prices on potatoes by the carload, as well as for other vegetables and seed and feed oats.

Any Locals having potatoes or oats to spare should communicate with the Central at once, quoting the price at point of shipment and the quantity available. J.B.M.

## OATS ALSO

Some time ago I wrote you in connection with securing us a car of oats. At that time I was aware that the new oats were not threshed and that it was impossible to buy oats. Now, as the threshing, I presume, is in full swing and the farmers are marketing their grain, would it be possible to find someone who could ship us a car of oats? Every farmer in this district who has felt the effects of the drought of this season is crying for oats for feed. I can assure you of our appreciation in any efforts that you make in securing us a carload of feed.

Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply.

J. W. HOPTON,  
Sec'y, Cabri Ass'n.

**PREMIER ON RELIEF MEASURES**  
The following letter has been addressed by Premier Scott to all officers of rural and urban councils, school districts, boards of trade, and Grain Growers' Associations in Southwestern Saskatchewan:

Gentlemen:—The Provincial Government is aware that the crop in Southwestern Saskatchewan unfortunately has steadily deteriorated, under the influence of drought and heat, until the bright prospect of spring has been replaced by a condition bordering on total failure. A crop failure in so large and recently settled an area cannot but have serious consequences, and the government is obtaining from day to day more exact information of the condition in which settlers in the various parts of the drought-stricken area find themselves as a result of the failure of their crops. Once in possession of complete information, complete plans can be made for dealing with the situation. The information already in our possession, however, has justified us in taking action. My purpose in writing to you is to acquaint you with what we have done and to indicate the lines of probable action by this government in the near future. I address you as officers of local organizations, and I ask that you will pass on the information herein contained so that all our people in the areas affected may know what is under way, and may be encouraged to stick to the undertaking upon which they have embarked.

The following measures of relief have either been undertaken or are being arranged for by the Saskatchewan Government:

1. A reduced railway rate to the harvest fields has been secured and harvest labor offices opened at ten centres for the more convenient ticketing of men at that rate, i.e., one cent per mile both going and returning, payable entirely on the return journey if necessary. This government indemnifies the railways against loss in case of any men who go east on the advanced fare basis but do not return, and publicity has been given to these arrangements thruout the areas served. We hope in these ways to induce all who possibly can do so to go to the harvest fields and there secure two or possibly three months' work at good wages.

2. Additional road and bridge construction will be undertaken by the Saskatchewan Highway Commission without delay for the benefit in particu-

lar of heads of families and those owning stock or who are otherwise so placed that they could not leave their farms and go harvesting. The government hopes to be able to make arrangements to obtain sufficient money to carry on this work to such an extent as to enable the settlers to earn funds for supplies and fuel for the winter months. Hay and oats at cost will be provided where necessary for teams employed on road work.

3. Reduced rates on feed have been urged upon the railways by this government, and virtual assurances that a half rate will be given have been received. The details remain to be arranged, and further announcement regarding them will be made in due course. These rates will be of material assistance to many settlers who have, or have access to, some resources and are in a position to purchase feed to take the place of what they are unable to grow.

4. The sale of live stock owned by settlers who have no feed for the late fall or winter, and no funds or credit to buy any, is now being investigated. It is hoped that all or most of such live stock can be sold to farmers in districts where feed and money, this year, are alike more plentiful. As soon as the demand has been ascertained, further announcement regarding this matter also will be made.

5. The provision of seed and feed for next spring, while not of such immediate importance as some other measures, is nevertheless already receiving attention, and negotiations with the Dominion Government in this regard are now under way. Settlers may rest assured in the meantime that no farm which did not yield seed this year need go unseeded next year on that account. Every settler whose crop was a failure and did not yield the seed, and who is without resources, will be seen thru somehow, by one government or the other.

6. In order that these measures may be effective and settlers may be undisturbed in possession of what little crop they have, their seed, and what money they may be able to earn, all large creditors have been asked by us officially not to press collections in Southwestern Saskatchewan this year. A conference with these creditors will be held in the near future to further press this matter upon them.

These, then, gentlemen, are some of the more important measures of relief undertaken or secured by the Provincial Government up to the present time to partially cope with the situation existing in your districts. In addition to these, of course, will be measures, doubtless quite as effective, undertaken by the Dominion Government, whose wards, being occupants of unpatented lands, most of the settlers in the affected area still are. I mention these measures in order that you may give them further publicity locally.

A gratifying feature of the crop failure is that, as I am assured by my Minister of Agriculture, by officers of his department and by farmers of the drought stricken areas, and as I have seen in part for myself, in almost every district there are some crops which prove that, even under such extremely adverse conditions as prevailed this year, reasonably good returns can be obtained from properly summer-fallowed land. Our faith in the excellence of our soil, which is the real basis of the permanent prosperity that will come, is only strengthened by the experience of this year—trying as that experience is to those who are called upon to go thru it. The government feels encouraged to continue and extend the efforts that for years have been made to impress the fundamental truths of dry land agriculture upon the minds of settlers, and additional means to this end will be provided in the near future.

I feel sure that upon reflection you, too, will take this view, if you do not already share it, and will encourage every settler in your district to study the problem this winter and tackle it afresh next spring, meantime accepting the buffetings of fortune in the spirit of true pioneers.

Very sincerely yours,  
WALTER SCOTT,  
Premier of Saskatchewan.  
Regina, August 17.

## EWSONVILLE ORGANIZED

A meeting was held in this district on July 24 for the purpose of forming an Association. Officers were elected as follows: President, James Ewson; vice-president, Chas. Charters; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Ewson; directors, John Elliott, John Bradley, John Fitzpatrick, Harold Austin, Wm. Tyers, Thomas Ramness.

Owing to a number of the members at the July 24 meeting not having any money with them, another meeting was called August 15 for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, when the following members subscribed: John Bradley, Chas. Charters, Harold Austin, Thomas Ramness, Wm. Tyers, Chas. Tyers, John Elliott, John Fitzpatrick, John Ford, Harold Ewson, James Ewson, Wm. Ewson.

It was moved by John Elliott, seconded by John Bradley, that Mr. Ewson, councillor, bring the matter of having a municipal scale put in at Plenty before the council at next meeting. Carried.

I hope next meeting to enroll more members. Just now things are quiet and dollars hard to get, but they are very enthusiastic here.

WM. EWSON, Sec'y,  
Ewsonville Ass'n.

## FROM THE DRY BELT

The following is a resolution passed at our last meeting: Moved by Mrs. C. Jacklin, seconded by Angus Kincaid, "Be it therefore resolved, that whereas crops in this district are anything but favorable, the drought and hot winds have almost completely destroyed the year's crops, and farmers in this district are indebted to machine companies in such a way that if the machine companies are allowed a free hand the farmers will lose everything.

"We therefore pray you will use your influence with the government that they will pass legislation that will protect the farmers for one year during this peril."

OAKDALE G.G.A.

I received your letter and also printed matter regarding the organization of a Grain Growers' Association. As I stated in my first letter to you, we organized an Association under the name of Burens Association, but I neglected sending in the membership fees, which you will find enclosed.

The following is a list of our officers: President, E. A. McCready; vice-president, S. P. Herickson; secretary, L. B. Quinn; directors, W. I. Linton, R. J. Cox, C. H. Bailey, John Jensen, Joseph Petit, Alex. Paulhus. Members, Joe Paulhus and Ovela Petit.

L. B. QUINN,  
Sec'y, Burens Ass'n.

A Local of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. was organized at Stenen on the 8th, with the following officers: President, Mat Hanson; vice-president, Pat. Wallace; treasurer, C. H. Wright; directors, H. Ball, O. L. Anderson, George Kelough, John McLeod, H. Brons, John Hailey.

F. MCINTYRE,  
Sec'y, Stenen Ass'n.

## SPREADING OUT

Enclosed please find \$6 in postal notes, being half of the amount for twelve more members to our Local.

On the 31st of last month we called a meeting at the school house at a district close by to see if we could either get more members for our Local or start up another Local. We had a very nice meeting, which was well attended. People are getting awake to co-operation. We could not get them to start a Local of their own, finding it difficult to find anyone to volunteer for the secretarial work, so they decided to join ours. We secured ten paid up members that evening, and I have quite a few more promises of members. This season of the year one is too busy to look them up.

I would like to thank you for your kindness in sending me a membership button. I must show it to our members at the next meeting and see if I can induce them to get some.

F. CROCKER, Sec'y,  
Meskanaw Ass'n.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 9th, 1914

## THE WAR

The titanic struggle in Europe continues with unabated spirit. Slowly but steadily the forces of Great Britain and her allies are closing in on their enemies. Reliable news from the war zone is very scarce, but it is certain that thousands of good men are daily going to their death. Canada is doing her duty, and we can only await the outcome with patience and with deepest sympathy for all those who are suffering.

## THE WHEAT SITUATION

The new wheat is moving thru Winnipeg towards Fort William in a steadily increasing volume, and yet the price remains firm and, in fact, it is rising. Last year when the crop began to move prices steadily declined until in the heaviest shipping season in October, 1 Northern wheat brought only 78 cents at Fort William. After paying freight, commission, elevator charges, threshing charges, and the other charges upon the wheat, it did not at that price return to the farmer in the majority of cases the cost of production. One Northern wheat worth \$1.20 per bushel at Fort William, in the shipping season, is something the farmers of this country have never seen before, and at this price there is a wide margin of profit for the producer. The abnormal conditions prevailing in Europe on account of the war have produced the high prices, and tho there may be some decline it seems altogether likely that prices will be very high thruout the season. It is probable that the Austrian and French harvests were completed before the outbreak of war. In Germany, Belgium and Russia the harvest would probably be only partially completed, and on the balance there would be a heavy loss. Wheat consumption by men on the battlefield would be heavier than during times of peace, tho whether the total consumption of wheat in the warring countries would increase or decrease is an unanswerable question. It is quite certain that there will be a big decrease in the fall seeding in the war areas and if the war continues for a few months longer, which it undoubtedly will, there will be a big decrease in the spring seeding as well. Considered from every standpoint it seems certain that there will be a tremendous shortage in the food supply of the war zone for the next eighteen months at least. Of course it is probable that the purchasing power of all these people will be considerably reduced on account of the war, and that they may on that account resort to cheaper foods. But there is bound to be a big shortage in all kinds of local food supplies in the warring countries, and the demand will fall upon the wheat fields outside of the war zone. For this reason it would be advisable for every farmer in Western Canada to do his share towards supplying the increased demand for food. If an extra effort is made the crop area can be increased considerably. It is not advisable to seed ground that is not well prepared, but in an emergency like the present fall plowing might be increased and everything made ready for a heavy seeding in the spring. It is the duty of the Canadian farmers to lend their best help in the present crisis. It would be decidedly unpatriotic to corner the food supply and extort high prices during war time, but wheat prices are entirely beyond the influence of the Canadian farmers and present prices are not of their making. For several years many of our farmers have been selling their wheat at cost, and some at less than cost, so it will be a welcome change to have a good profit for one season.

## HELPING DRY BELT FARMERS

The Guide is just in receipt of the following letter, which, on account of its exceptional interest, we publish herewith:

"Chipman, Alta., Aug. 28, 1914.  
"The Grain Growers' Guide,  
"Winnipeg, Canada.

"Gentlemen:—Since I became a reader of The Guide I heartily appreciate its co-operative sentiments. Yes, it is just about time for us farmers to get around and help one another, and not let the business men corner up and take our profits in many ways at the time when we are hard up to buy or sell. I read in the last Guide of a drought in the southern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where the farmers are compelled to sell their stock on account of lack of feed, or give them away in order to get rid of them. The Guide is trying to find out what can be done to help the farmers in such cases. Now consider the following plan:

"I would take 400 or 500 head of cattle or even more, for I have the feed and water and could fix up the barns in a very short time. I would take the cattle on the following basis. If a man gives me 25 cows I will keep them the whole year for half of the calves that are raised from them. The 25 cows and 50 per cent. of the calves would then belong to the owner of the herd, and 50 per cent. of the calves would belong to me for my work and feed, etc. Steers are not so profitable to the keeper, but I will take steers at \$3.00 a head and keep them for one year. I have been keeping cattle on this basis for the last three years. One man bought ten head of cows for \$350.00 and gave them to me three years ago on this basis. Today, his share is worth \$1,000 or more. If anyone cares to send his cattle out here 40 miles east of Edmonton, I am willing to take them as stated above.

"If you wish you may publish this letter in The Guide.

"Yours truly,

"H. KICHLBANCH."

We have no acquaintance with the writer of the above letter, but as it bears the stamp of sincerity we publish it as an indication of the means by which the stock in the dry belts may be taken care of by farmers in the good crop districts, who have plenty of food this year. We would suggest that the farmers in the dry belts of Saskatchewan and Alberta who have stock which they cannot feed during the winter should communicate with the Departments of Agriculture at Regina and Edmonton. It would be advisable for those farmers also who can feed extra stock to communicate with the Departments of Agriculture in their own province. These departments, which are established for the aid of the farmer, will then be in a position to assist in placing the stock where it can be taken care of to the best advantage.

## DIRECT LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA

As our readers will have noticed from an article on the Alberta page in the last issue of The Guide, the executive of the U.F.A. has presented a memorial to the Provincial Government urging the necessity of a number of important amendments being made to the Direct Legislation Act now on the statute books of that Province. A committee has also been appointed to wait upon the authorities and press for action in the matter. This is a very proper step on the part of the executive, and it is to be hoped that the local unions and individual members of the U.F.A. will give the committee every possible support in their effort to have the Direct Legislation Act made workable. At present the Act is practically useless; it is a Direct Legislation Act in name only. It was passed in March, 1913, but has never been used. This is due to a number of defects which the U.F.A. are now asking the legisla-

ture to remedy. The most important changes asked for, briefly stated, are: That all bills passed by the legislature, except emergency measures, be made subject to the referendum on presentation of a petition signed by 10 per cent. of the electors within ninety days after the close of the session; that the number of signatures required for the initiative be reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.; that the limitation of the initiative to bills which will involve no charge upon the public funds be eliminated; and that a petition signed by ten per cent. of the electors be sufficient for either initiative or referendum irrespective of the place of residence of the petitioners. These amendments, together with others which deal with matters of detail, are all necessary in order to make the Alberta Direct Legislation Act a real instrument of self government, and they are all features of the Direct Legislation law in Switzerland and in those States in the South where the reform is in successful operation. Having passed a Direct Legislation bill, and thus approved the principle involved, the Alberta Government and legislature should not hesitate to put that principle into actual working practice.

## THE WAR BUDGET

Our readers are aware that the Minister of Finance has made provisions for a part of the \$50,000,000 voted for war purposes by increasing the tariff on sugar, coffee, cocoa, milk foods, sweet biscuits, preserved and candied fruits, jellies, jams and preserves, as well as increasing the import tariff and excise duty on liquor and tobacco. These new taxes, the Finance Minister explained, would not produce the entire \$50,000,000 during one year, but would probably produce about \$7,000,000 before the end of next March. Of the balance of the budget, \$15,000,000 will be produced by an additional issue of Dominion notes, and the rest by borrowing. The Finance Minister placed the increased taxes partially upon luxuries, but the largest portion of the revenue he expects to secure from the special taxes upon sugar. Sugar is a necessary article of diet in every household and this taxation will fall more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. A multi-millionaire will not eat any more sugar than a man whose income is \$100 per month. The people of Canada will one and all bear without complaint any additional taxes to enable Canada to do her duty in the present war, but it is very important that these taxes should be levied as equitably as possible. The time allowed the Finance Minister in which to prepare his War Budget was very brief, and we would not at this time indulge in any criticism of his action. These war taxes, however, will be continued thru several years to come and fresh sources of revenue must be found. An income tax has been found necessary in the United States and Great Britain and South Africa to meet growing national expenditures. In view of the heavy additional taxation necessary for several years, the Finance Minister might consider this source from which a revenue of at least \$10,000,000 annually could be secured from those who are best able to pay it. Another source of revenue is the land. In Western Canada there is enough land held out of use by speculators to produce the entire amount of revenue needed for the war without taking one cent from any worker. We would urge the Finance Minister to turn his attention to this vast fund which has been created by the people, but which is withheld from them by speculators.



### NO TIME FOR COWARDICE

It has been a keen disappointment to the people of Canada to witness the panic-stricken attitude of some of the men at the head of the financial, commercial and industrial institutions of Canada during the past two or three weeks. These men, in the positions they hold, in many cases because of special powers and concessions received from parliament, have the commercial life of Canada largely in their own hands. It is to be hoped that their loss of courage is only temporary, because this is not a time for hysteria. It is those, into whose hands has been given a great responsibility, who are now undergoing a severe test, and it is their duty to act like men and not hunt for cover at the first sound of alarm. Canada has been experiencing a financial stringency for the past year, and hard times would have continued probably thru the coming winter even without war. The war situation has, however, accentuated the difficulty to a very great degree, but there is no reason whatever for a paralysis of our trade. When our bankers, who have our national finances entirely in their hands, shut down on money they are taking the surest means of creating a panic. When our large industrial establishments close their doors and throw their employees out of work they are adding to the national problem enormously. On account of the war 32,000 men have already been drawn out of employment to go to the front. This drain upon the ranks of our workers in every walk of life will provide positions for a large number of those who have been out of work for some time, and our industrial establishments should make every effort to continue operations. The eight million people in Canada must still be fed and clothed and protected from the cold, and tho their demands will be curtailed somewhat they must all be provided for, and this will make work for those industries

which are a necessary part of our national fabric. In addition to this there is still the foreign trade, which furnishes an opportunity for Canadian manufacturers to supply the demands of those countries who have previously been supplied by the factories of those nations now engaged in war, and whose industries are now largely closed down. Our soldiers will do their share on the field of battle. Our business and financial men have an equally important duty to Canada to perform. Our soldiers have never yet shown the white feather, even tho they know that a great many of their number must go down to death. Our business men, whose only risk is a portion of their wealth, in the hour of the nation's need should show some of the courage that animates our citizen soldiers.

### C.M.A. URGES PATRIOTISM.

The Executive Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has recently sent out a war time circular to the members of the association. We are pleased to find ourselves in hearty accord with two of the most important points in the circular, which read as follows:

"For the time being you are in possession of supplies which sooner or later the people of Canada, your partners in the struggle, will want. Regard yourselves not so much the possessor as the custodian of the supplies. No one will ask of you that you release them at a loss, but all will expect of you that you refrain from converting a national misfortune into an opportunity for private gain."

"On the principle that half a loaf is better than none try as far as possible to keep all your staff working part time rather than a partial staff working full time. Next remember that business which, under normal conditions you would forego, because it promised either no profit at all or an insufficient profit, is business which under existing conditions you should accept because of the wages it will enable you to pay to those who might otherwise go hungry."

If every member of the Canadian Manu-

facturers' Association will follow the advice thus given by their Executive Committee, they will be doing real patriotic service to their fellow countrymen. This is a time which tests the patriotism of all Canadians.

The fact that there is war in Europe should not lessen the activities of the farmers' organizations, locally or provincially. The war, indeed, emphasizes many of the evils against which the organized farmers are fighting, and a united, intelligent organization of democratic farmers will assist in solving the economic problems of the day.

Uncivilized Russia has prohibited the sale of liquor to her people during the war. In Canada, however, the barroom still invites our men to waste their money, brutalize their instincts and neglect their families. What is the measure of civilization?

While our soldiers are going to the front in defence of our country, let us not forget there is a vast opportunity left to those at home to demonstrate their patriotism by aiding those who are out of employment and in need.

It should be remembered that the farmer has no part in causing the high prices of wheat. He is the one manufacturer who puts his product upon the market and takes what the world has to offer.

Already the effect of the war is being felt even on the most remote farms in Canada. Great nations cannot war upon each other any more and confine the effects within their own borders.

After the war the great powers will probably be in the mood to meet at The Hague and agree to a general reduction of armaments.



THE SAME OLD GAME

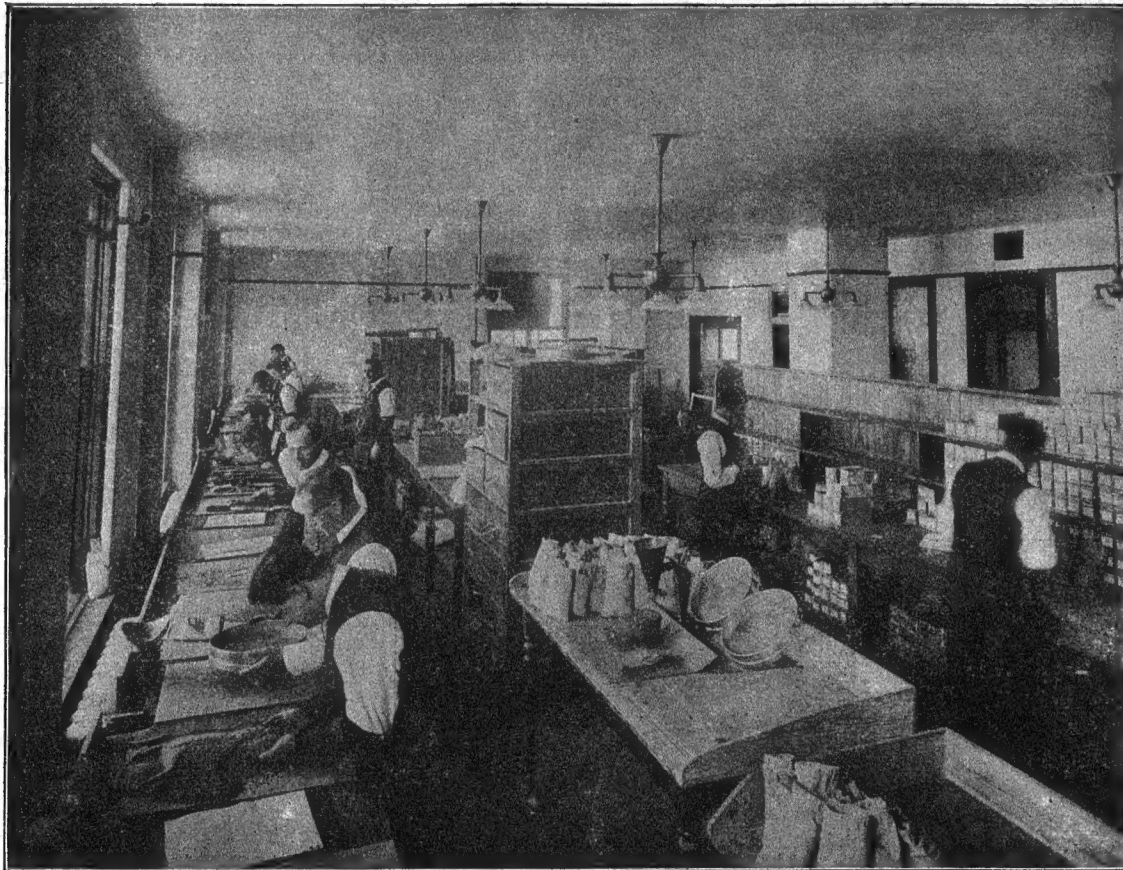
Note.—Tho this year's melon is small, it is very juicy.



# Grain Inspection in Canada

By ROBERT MAGILL, M.A., Ph.D.

Chief Commissioner Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada



THE INTERIOR OF THE GRAIN INSPECTORS' OFFICE IN THE GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG  
It is here and by these inspectors that the grade is set for all grain passing thru Winnipeg

It is doubtful whether the majority of farmers realize the vast, complex machine which is set in motion as soon as their grain begins to move from the farms towards the head of the lakes, from whence it is distributed to all parts of the world. The Dominion government, realizing that information in regard to the handling of grain couched in somewhat simpler terms than those of The Canada Grain Act, would not only be much appreciated by farmers but would also be very valuable as an educational medium and tend to do away with many misunderstandings which formerly existed, authorized the publication of a booklet descriptive of the methods of handling grain in Western Canada. The publication is an extremely good one, both from the standpoint of attractiveness, it being profusely illustrated with photographs descriptive of every phase of the grain handling business, and even more so from the standpoint of educational value, since it is couched in simple language and deals thoroughly with all branches of grain inspection under the Canada Grain Act. The booklet is entitled "Grain Inspection in Canada," and is the work of Robert Magill, M.A., Ph.D., Chief Commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. After a short discussion of the history of handling grain from the use of flat warehouses up to the building of elevators, the author passes on to a more specific outline of the inspection of grain in Western Canada as follows:—

#### Difference in the Value of Grain

Many causes may injure wheat for milling purposes:—

1. It may contain mixtures of other cereals, or of various seeds: of barley, oats and flax; of cactus, chess, cockle, darnel, garlic, wild mustard, wild oats, pigweed, ragweed, stinkweed, etc., etc. None of these mixtures are desired by the miller of flour, whatever value they may have for other purposes. An important part of inspection, therefore, relates to admixtures, usually called settling the dockage.

2. It may be free from admixtures,

but still be unfit for milling, either because it is affected by diseases such as smut; or because it contains too large a percentage of moisture, which renders it tough, damp, or wet; or because it is dirty or musty; or because it is heating or binburnt. A second important part of inspecting relates accordingly to what is called the condition of the grain.

3. It may be free from all the above and still vary in value for milling purposes.

There are many varieties of wheat, differing in their yield of flour both as to quality and quantity. Wheat grown as hard spring wheat may contain too large a percentage of other varieties to be graded high. And when this is not the case, different lots of hard spring wheat may vary in weight per bushel, in color, in plumpness, and those qualities which are best for the production of high-class flour. The su

preme test of wheat is its milling and baking value, and, judged by this test wheat as delivered by the farmer shows many and wide variations. The resulting classes are called "grades," and similarly there are grades of oats, barley and flax.

#### The Grades of Grain

The Canada Grain Act divides grain into five general classes, which it names: "No grade," "condemned," "rejected," "commercial grade," and "statutory grade."

"No grade" means all good grain that has an excessive moisture, being tough, damp or wet, or otherwise unfit for warehousing.

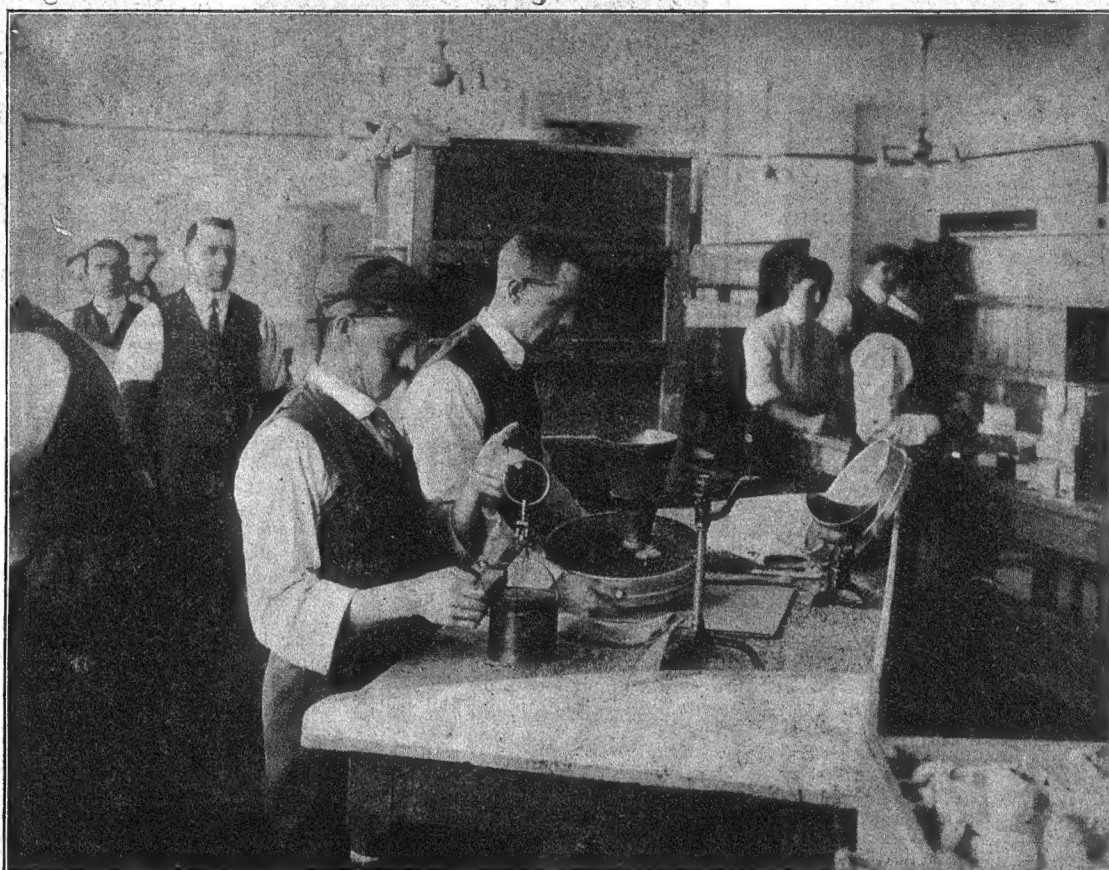
"Condemned grain" means all grain that is in a heating condition or is badly binburnt, whatever grade it might otherwise be.

"Rejected grain" means all grain that is unsound, musty, dirty, smutty or sprouted, or that contains a large admixture of other kinds of grain, seeds or wild oats, or from any other cause is unfit to be classed under any of the recognized grades.

"Commercial grade" means grain which, because of climatic or other conditions, cannot be included in the grades provided for in the Act. More particularly it means that the grain of one year may vary from that of the preceding year, and that a proportion of it therefore cannot be dealt with under the grades laid down in the Act, and must be provided for by grades defined by the Standards Board.

"Statutory grades" means grain of the highest grades which are defined by Parliament, embodied in the Grain Act, and do not vary with the crop. There are four of these grades for Manitoba spring wheat, three each for Alberta Red and White winter wheat, and two for Alberta Mixed winter wheat. In the same way there are statutory definitions of the highest grades of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed. Thus the statutory definitions can only be changed by Parliament. They do not vary with the crop, but are constant. The commercial grades, on the

Continued on Page 9



SHOWING HOW GRAIN IS TESTED TO ASCERTAIN THE WEIGHT PER BUSHEL AND THE AMOUNT OF DOCKAGE



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## THE WAR AS A PEACE AGENCY

It is no use, one cannot go on writing of the ordinary humdrum things of life while the school yard over the way is dotted with little white tents and splashes of red and khaki, while letters from across the sea tell of thousands of hospital cots in England and Scotland that are waiting for wounded soldiers, and the papers bring news of the dead lying six deep in spots in Belgium.

As we write, the bugle call floats in on the lazy autumn air and from the front windows of The Guide office the bugler and officers can be seen on a neighboring roof, and below on the well-worn school campus the soldiers are drilling.

It seems like a horrible nightmare that we are picking out our big, stalwart young men and instructing them, hour after hour, in the ways of death. Yet so it is, and, by and by, these boys will march away, and then will be silence for a little while, and after that, if they go to the front, the list of the wounded and dead to be scanned by suffering relatives at home.

A little paragraph, in a recent issue of one of the daily papers, turned my heart sick with horror. It was the simple statement that the British military hospital had been moved over to the continent. It came over me again with a little thrill of disgust that we are deliberately sending men out to be maimed and then sending a hospital along to rectify, as far as possible, the results of this incomparable folly.

While, in this instance, war could not be avoided by our country without a resort to cowardice, it is none the less a terrible calamity that has befallen the world, and one that must be a powerful sermon in the interests of peace.

One ray of cheer there is in all this darkness, and that is that there seems to be no delusion in the minds of anyone concerning the effects of the war. It is recognized for what it is—an international calamity, a hotbed of racial hatred—a set-back to the onward march of civilization.

It is possible, however, that there is truth in the claim that this war will do more for the cause of peace than years of peaceful propaganda. If so, those hundreds of thousands of soldier lads will not have died in vain.

On another part of this page is printed a parable on war, taken from the New York Sun, which gives the woman's attitude towards this carnival of death. It's worth reading.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

The Guide has the following little booklets, of special interest to mothers, for sale at the merely nominal prices of 5c each for "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "Maternity," and 10c for "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

## OLIVE OIL A GOOD REMEDY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Some time ago I noticed a letter from a mother, I forget the name, asking for a cure for constipation in her baby. My first baby was greatly troubled that way, so I will give her the benefit of my experience, and am sorry I did not write sooner. Castor oil would not move my baby, and Castoria helped only for the time. So I tried olive oil. I gave him two or three teaspoonfuls with a little sugar, according to his condition, and as he got better I gradually gave less. It is a very mild laxative, so you will not notice any change for a while. My baby liked it and cried for more.

I also use it to make childbirth easy and do not think it can harm the child like flaxseed. For a month before confinement apply it, by rubbing, to the lower joints of the backbone, the hip joints and the bones in front. I hope this will benefit someone.

I am greatly interested in your department.

D.

## LIKES THE GUIDE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Please address my letter to "Victorine." I am a constant reader of the pages in The Guide. I enjoy them so much and find some of them so helpful, and always your letter.

I am glad to see so many in favor of women getting the vote, but sorry to read so many letters in The Guide from narrow minded men and women on the subject. I am looking forward to the day when women get the vote. I hope it is not far distant. When one hears of the good work accomplished where the vote has been granted they long for the same privilege.

Sincerely,

DAISY.

## WAR—A PARABLE

(From the New York Sun)

War sat on a high place near the city named Earth, where all who passed along the highway called Life could see

low me grow brave of spirit and hard of body. They learn the happiness that comes from ardent toil, the joy that is born of struggle. The people of Earth look with greatest favor on those who enroll themselves in my record book and reward them with the first consideration."

Young Man whistled as he followed the highway called Life, and cried aloud, "War is noble!"

Next Old Man, weak of sight and hard of hearing, peered at War and said: "Who are you, up there?"

To Old Man War replied:

"I am Memory and the Thoughts of Yesterday. I it was who filled your heart with friends and clothed your mind with good memorials of a glorious past. I took from you your arm, but in its place I gave you something far better, the service of a devoted friend. By me you were made poor in pocket, to beg your bread as you walked the highway called Life, but in exchange I gave you the great days of your manhood to comfort and sustain you."



NINETEEN CENTURIES AFTER CHRIST  
—Nelson Harding, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

him as they went on their journeys. Among those who took their eyes from the ground was King. When he saw War he stopped.

"Who are you that sits beside the highway of Life?" asked King.

War answered: "I am Power, and Dominion and Pride. I am the maker and unmaker of dynasties. I set up and pull down the rulers of Earth, the great city in which you dwell. By me wealth and strength are apportioned, dishonor is redeemed, right is made plain, and justice is done."

So King went his way, thinking, "War is good."

Soon there came Young Man, and he too asked who War was.

War said: "I am Adventure and Daring, Boldness and Hardihood. I bestow renown and distinction on men. Those who fol-

low me grow brave of spirit and hard of body. They learn the happiness that comes from ardent toil, the joy that is born of struggle. The people of Earth look with greatest favor on those who enroll themselves in my record book and reward them with the first consideration."

But then there came on the highway called Life, Woman, who had borne sons that War had destroyed, and daughters who had wept upon her skirts for their husbands that War had torn from them; Woman, who had dried the tears of orphans War had made and stanch the blood of wounds that War had given; Woman, who had mourned War's dead, and starved that War might eat.

And Woman saw War and asked him nothing, but fled shrieking away from him on the highway called Life; and as Woman fled from him War was silent, for he had no words to speak.

## ABOUT SCHOOL LUNCHEONS

It is a great mistake when a mother regulates her children's diet by her own demands, for all she needs is enough to furnish energy and repair waste, while every muscle, nerve and bone in the child's body is demanding food for growth.

In the city, a box that can be shut flat after using, or a dainty Japanese telescope basket, is usually preferred by the children for carrying their lunches, but in the country the rows of shining tin pails visible thru the opened schoolhouse door attest their continued popularity. At a recent meeting of the American Home Economics Association experiments carried out at the Michigan State Agricultural College were quoted as all in favor of the tin pail. For use in country schools a regular dinner pail, manufactured in sections, was commended as practically indestructible and easily kept sweet and clean under the purification of boiling water. This was not expensive, twenty-five cents covering the cost.

An attractively arranged luncheon will be eaten when one equally wholesome but carelessly put up be scarcely touched. In the first place, the box or basket must be fresh and odorless. Always empty the receptacle at night and let it air thoroughly. In the case of a basket scald out once or twice a week drying thoroughly afterward. Keep ready for packing the lunch-box a roll of waxed paper and a package of Japanese napkins. Both these supplies are very inexpensive, five or ten cents' worth lasting nearly a month. If the child prefers a linen napkin, keep a supply of small ones that are easy to wash, and furnish a fresh one each day. Have also a jelly-glass with a tight cover for carrying an occasional custard, baked apple, rice pudding or canned fruit; a spoon that belongs with the basket also, and cup or glass, unless that is kept at school. If a special place on the pantry shelf or in a drawer is kept for these furnishings, the work of "putting up" the lunch is reduced to the minimum. If boxes are used, save all the nice, clean little boxes that come, together with a ball of fine twine, and neat paper for wrapping.

## Especially Good for the Lunch

Massachusetts Walnut Bread.—This is delicious, nourishing, easy to make and specially good for the school lunch-basket. Measure out one cupful and a half each of graham and white flour. Add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder and sift together. Then add one-half cupful of molasses, in which you have stirred one-half teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a very little warm water. Add one-half cupful of walnut meats, run thru a chopper or crushed with a rolling pin, and about one cupful and a half of milk or enough for a drop batter. Turn into a greased bread-tin and bake about three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

Oatmeal Bread.—This is an excellent picnic loaf or sandwich bread.

To make it put one cupful of oat cereal in a bowl with half a cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter or good drippings, and a teaspoonful of salt. Pour over these ingredients one pint of actually boiling water, cover and let stand until the water is tepid, then add one-half a yeast cake dissolved in a quarter cupful of lukewarm water. Stir all together, add a quart of wheat flour, stir well with a spoon and put in a warm place to rise. When light put in two well-greased pans and let rise again until light. Bake in a moderate oven until very well done.

## USE OF ALUMINUM

To brighten tarnished silverware put it in an aluminum dish, pour water over it, and boil the water in the dish for a short time. The silverware will come out bright and clean, and the pan, altho tarnished, can easily be cleaned with any ordinary scouring soap.



# Grain Inspection in Canada

Continued from Page 7

other hand, are fixed by the Standards Board, and may vary from year to year.

## Importance of the Grades

The grain is stored in the terminal elevators in accordance with the grades; grain of the same grade being binned together. Bulk storage by grades undoubtedly cheapens the cost of handling. The volume of grain produced in Western Canada is such that to keep separate every lot would be a practical impossibility. But the grain is not only stored by grade, it is also sold wholly by grade. In this respect Western Canada is unique. The Grain Act theoretically permits, but really prohibits, the buying and selling of grain except upon certificates of grade, for while a man may sell on sample, the Act refuses those storage facilities which sample trading requires. The grade, therefore, is not merely the basis of storing, it is also the basis of trading the grain. If, therefore, a mistake is made in the inspection it may mean a serious loss to somebody. And if there is any defect whatever in the grading system, any defect either in the definitions of the grades, or the method of applying them, there will be a grave injustice done to some and

distinct nor unambiguous. They have few mechanical aids. Their senses must always be keen, and their judgment always sound, for one error will be remembered against years of efficient service. Their work is of supreme importance, for their verdict fixes which rate per bushel, out of several quoted on the market, the seller will receive, and the grain is stored, transported, and sold both at home and abroad on their certificate.

While not under the Civil Service Commission the grain staff is administered on a Civil Service basis. No one can be appointed as inspector or deputy inspector without passing examinations conducted by a Board of Examiners with the aid of the Chief Inspector of the Dominion. The examiners are experienced grain men, men of integrity, ability and standing, and men who, tho wealthy, are willing to render their service in the interest of the grain industry.

## Practical Examinations

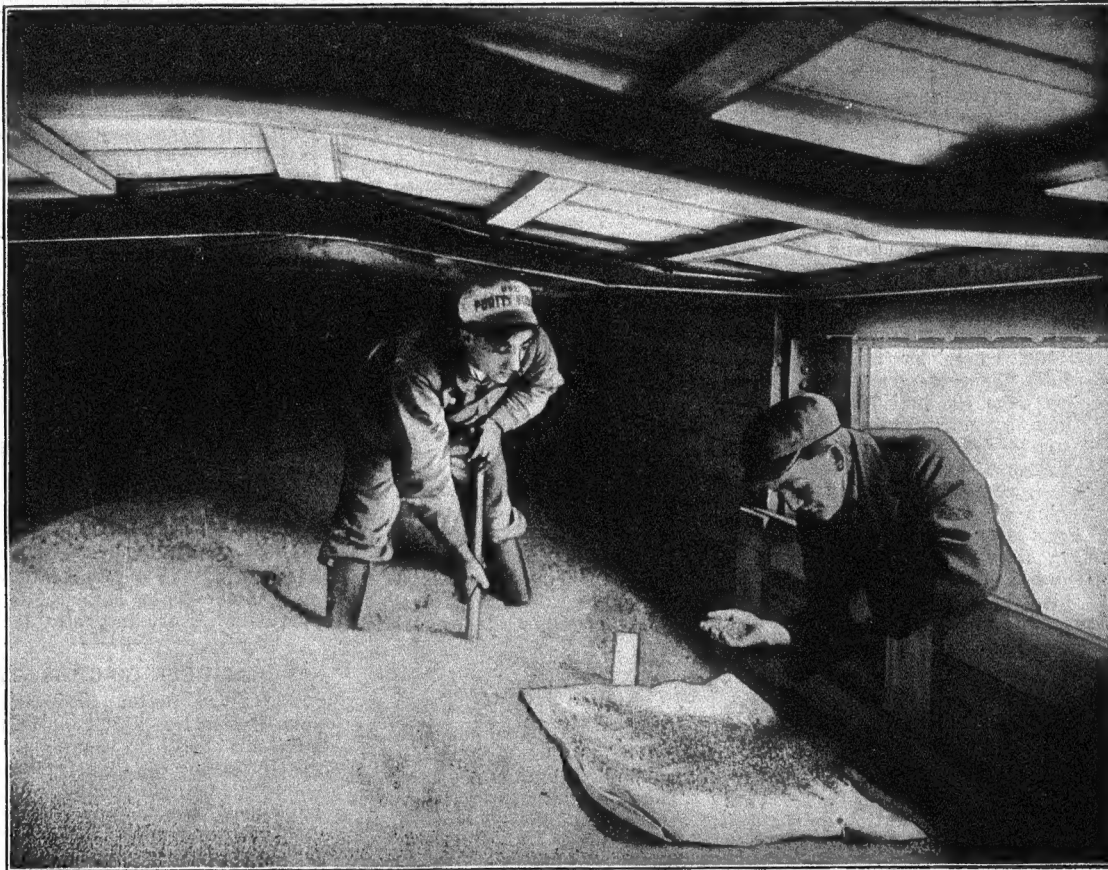
The examinations are conducted annually, and they are thorough practical tests of ability to grade. Usually, tho not always, the candidates are men who have been working as samplers,

ested are still dissatisfied they can appeal to the Survey Board.

## Inspection at Winnipeg

The grading of the grain cannot be easily done in the railway yards. Uniformity is essential to good grading, and if different inspection offices were placed in the different railway yards, uniformity could not be so well maintained. Further, such offices would be far from the place where the grain is bought and sold. Shippers and buyers of the grain require to be in close touch with the inspection office. The actual grading, therefore, and the issuing of the certificates are done in offices rented by the Government in the building of the Grain Exchange. Samples are taken from the car. The other details necessary for the issuing of the certificates are collected in the yards, and both the samples and the details are taken to the inspection office in the Grain Exchange.

As the grade is given by the inspector upon the samples presented to him, and as he does not see the car from which the sample has been taken, it is essential that a fair average sample be secured. Further, as the length of time between harvesting and the close of navigation on the Great Lakes is only about seventy days, no obstacle must be put in the way of the rapid transportation of the crop. The trains reach Winnipeg every day in the week, and every hour of the twenty-four. Sam-



This illustration shows the sampler with his "sticker" in a car of wheat in the Winnipeg Yards. The track foreman is leaning thru the door and examining the grain on the cloth from which the official sample is drawn

probably many, and a great gain handed to others. To have the grades right, and to have the inspecting well done, is important in any country where grain is graded; and it is imperative in that country in which alone the grain must be bought and sold on certificate.

## The Grain Inspectors

The inspectors of the grain of Western Canada have no easy or unimportant task. They stand between two opposing interests, farmers and millers, the former complaining of undue severity and the latter of culpable leniency. Upon their flank is a third army of critics, the dealers, who consider the grading severe or lenient according as they themselves are sellers or buyers. They have to inspect an enormous volume of grain per car unit, and in certain seasons they must work rapidly and continuously during daylight. They must never be bewildered either by the variety or continuity in which nature revels, or by the multiplicity of grades of which the terms are neither very

track foremen, weighmen, etc., and usually not more than fifty per cent. of the candidates succeed in passing. After passing the examination the candidate is appointed on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector. Neither in the examination, the recommendation, nor the appointment have political considerations any place, and this applies thruout the service. The Western Division runs from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, and the Eastern Division from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, but the law and the practice are the same in both. As the varieties of grain grown in the west are different from those grown in the east, the inspectors of one division have nothing to do with the grain grown in the other division, the Chief Inspector alone has jurisdiction in both. In regard to reinspection: If the owner of the grain, or his representative, is dissatisfied with the grade given by the Winnipeg inspector he can call for a reinspection. The grain is then reinspected free of charge by the inspector or the Chief Inspector. If the parties inter-

pling is done, therefore, by night as well as day, and on Sundays as well as other days.

The samplers work together in gangs in shifts of eight hours. They work in gangs because team play is more efficient than solitary effort. Usually the gang consists of fourteen men, four of whom are track foremen, eight are samplers, one is a car opener and one a car sealer.

## When Train Arrives

On the arrival of the train the conductor leaves the car bills in the railway company's yard office. The train clerk of the inspection department makes a list of these bills, showing the car numbers, the name of the shipper, the shipping station, the destination, and the name of the person or company to whom the car is billed. These details are necessary for the issuing of the certificates. He takes this list to the yard office of the inspection department, and hands it to the clerk there. This clerk is also a government em-

Continued on Page 14

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Live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back the same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.

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The Big, Easy-Keeper Kind, 8 to 12 weeks old, at \$15.00 a pair (not related), or \$21.00 a trio. Mrs. MAGGIE RIEFF, St. Peter, Minn.

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Pleasant Valley Herd. The Pioneer Herd of the West. Some choicely bred, high quality animals of both sexes, all ages, for immediate sale. Splendid prize-winning record at the big Western Fairs this summer. Prices are very reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

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# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

## Extracts from Official Circular No. 7

To the Officers and Members of...  
.....Local Union.....

Ladies and Gentlemen:—A number of letters are received from time to time in regard to the difficulty of maintaining interest in the unions. I propose to deal with this at a greater length in one of our circulars in the near future. There are, however, two or three points which it might be well to touch on here. There is an ever increasing tendency on the part of individual members to use this office for the purpose of obtaining specific information on a large number of subjects. The tendency is a bad one. On one day last week I was called upon to give specific information on eleven different matters involving technical details. Ten of these questions were from members of the Association only three of whom were secretaries. Of the seven subjects referred to me by individuals, every one of which was of interest to the farmers as a whole, probably five could have been dealt with by the local union in regular session without consulting this office at all. Our Unions are organized mainly for the purpose of education. One of their chief uses should be for the discussion of questions of this kind. If no member of the union is able to solve the difficulty the Central Office is always ready to help, but the information sent out, while for the benefit of the particular individual case, is intended for all. The information should be kept on the union files and should be made public among such members of the unions as can be induced to attend the meetings, so that anyone experiencing similar difficulties in the future will know how to deal with same. There are occasions sometimes where haste is required and where the secretary of the union is too far from the individual in trouble for them to get in touch but for the most part there is no reason why all these communications should not come thru the secretary of the union, who is the person elected to look after such work. For the future, unless there are extenuating circumstances, we propose to recognize secretaries only in matters of this kind. Individual inquirers writing direct will be expected to give the name and number of their union, and unless there is some good reason why a contrary course should be pursued, the answer to such inquiries will be sent to the secretary of that union, so that the union will get the benefit of the case as well as the individual.

**Non-Members and Co-operation**

Another point that has come to my notice is in connection with bulk purchasing. A short time ago, a letter came to hand from the secretary of one of our unions organized some four years ago, which has been gradually dropping off in membership ever since. This year they have seven members, yet the secretary is able to send in a very interesting report in regard to the carloads of flour, twine and other commodities which have been purchased. So far as I know, the seven members of that union are not big enough farmers to use all these carloads of stuff among themselves. The inference would seem to be that in this, as in many other cases I know of, the results of the work of the farmers' organization in the past six or seven years are being given by our members free of charge to all and sundry. We have spent a great deal of time and trouble in building up great farmers' organizations, which have been the direct cause for certain firms breaking away from the combines and undertaking to deal with the farmer direct at a considerably reduced price. Do you think it is right or in the interests of your organization generally that the benefits which you derive in dollars and cents as a result of the work of your association, should be given to all and sundry, many of

whom have never been members of the U.F.A. and have no other interest in it beyond the opportunity which it affords them to purchase goods at a reduced price? You cannot build up your locals unless you are able to give the members at least some slight advantage which the non-member does not have. You cannot prevent every farmer in the province from enjoying the improved economic and legislative conditions which we are gradually bringing about but it is only right and proper that a man who is not connected with your union should be charged a price sufficiently above that charged to the members, to make him see that it is worth while to become a member. If he will not join the union voluntarily, he should at least be made to help support that union by paying a price for goods purchased thru the union, slightly in excess of the cost to those contributing to the general funds in the form of a regular membership fee.

**EGG CIRCLES**

A number of our unions have recently organized Egg Circles. We have been able to secure a supply of patented carton boxes holding one dozen eggs each, inscribed to order. Samples of these special carton boxes will be gladly sent to any of our unions interested in the formation of egg circles or desirous of placing their eggs on the market in the most up-to-date and pleasing style.

**ABOUT TAXATION**

A number of inquiries have been received from different parts of the province recently, as to whether home-steads, pre-emptions or leases from the Dominion Government, the title of which is in the Crown, can be legally assessed for taxes by provincial, municipal, school or other local authorities. It should be noted that taxes levied in such cases cannot be held as a lien against land, but provincial, municipal, school or other local authority making the assessment has full power to proceed in such a manner as they see fit to collect the taxes from the person who occupied the land when the assessment was made.

**A BIG PICNIC**

A very successful picnic was held by the Bottrell U.F.A. No. 286 on July 17, among the poplar bluffs on the ranch of C. V. Thompson, the very genial postmaster at Dog Pound, who very kindly granted the free use of his grounds for the occasion. Mr. Thompson also assisted in other ways to make the affair the great success it turned out to be. The weather being perfect and the people in the locality and surrounding districts evidently in the proper mood for a holiday, a very large concourse of people assembled to take in the sports and otherwise enjoy themselves during the day. It was estimated that at least 1,000 people were on the grounds. The committee appointed for the purpose of making and carrying out the arrangements took a good deal of trouble and incurred considerable expense in fixing up a splendid race course and in other ways preparing the grounds for the successful carrying out of the many events contained in the program, such as horse racing of different kinds, bucking contest, bending race, tilting at rings, broad and high jumping besides many other features of sport which space will not permit me to mention. Besides the erection of a large tent, very kindly loaned by J. T. Boucher, local merchant at Bottrell, and placed entirely at the disposal of the ladies, the committee had also put up a building 20 by 50 ft., part of which was used as a booth, the remainder being solidly floored for dancing, in which pastime the young folks engaged to

their hearts' content. A special committee managed the refreshment booth during the day, dispensing to the big crowd large quantities of ice cream, soft drinks, fruit and all the other refreshments and confectionery usually kept for such occasions. The committee realized from the booth and other sources the sum of \$380, and after paying all expenses a handsome sum was turned over to the union. The Bottrell Union have for some years been buying in carload lots and during the present year have so far purchased two cars of flour, one car of lumber and one car of shingles, thus effecting a considerable saving to the members of the union.

**WARRICKVILLE PICNIC**

H. J. Gould, Secretary of Warrickville Union No. 614, reports that they had a very successful picnic on July 13. This union was organized on March 18, 1914, and has been holding meetings regularly ever since.

**BIG TIME AT BERRYWATER**

The Berrywater Branch No. 195 has at the present time 26 members on the books, of whom 22 are paid up. In the line of co-operation this local has enabled its members to buy coal oil and plow shares at quite a saving over local prices. In July a most successful picnic was held under the auspices of the local at the E/E Ranch, by the kind invitation of Arthur Bond, one of the members. There were fully 500 people present. The sports included horse races, foot races, football, baseball, etc. After supper a bucking contest of more than ordinary interest came off. Five horses were ridden, both horses and riders giving a good exhibition of the real thing. The proceedings finished up with a dance in the barn in the evening. The local takes this opportunity to thank everybody who by financial assistance or otherwise helped to make the picnic such a success. This particularly applies to the ladies who brought baskets. \$10.70 were put in the funds after all expenses were paid.

**RE-ORGANIZED**

Orton Union No. 227 was re-organized a little over a month ago by our Vice-President, Mr. Speakman, who was at that time making a tour in the district. Their secretary, J. McMurray, reports that they have held good meetings regularly since then and the members are taking a great interest in the movement. They hope to do some co-operative purchasing, etc., later on.

**CAMROSE CO-OPERATING**

J. K. Van Petten, Secretary of Camrose Union No. 575, reports that they have now forty-three members paid up, all of whom are greatly interested in co-operative purchasing, etc. They have bought salt, wire, flour and twine co-operatively, the latter having been purchased from a local man at a considerable saving.

**VARYING WEIGHTS AND GRADES**

Editor, Guide:—I have just been out on a few days' business trip as far as Estevan. At different points I stopped off and drove into the country. The crops generally, from Melita west, will be very fair, and the general opinion is that they will yield much better than was anticipated ten days ago. But this year there will be a great difference in weights and grades of wheat. On one farm I found two different fifty acre fields threshed, one on fall plowing and the other on summer fallow. Both samples looked a good two northern, but the weights in the two fields varied over 2½ lbs. to the bushel. It might be interesting for other farmers to make a note of this and see how their own wheat on different parts of the farm and on differently worked land weighs out. When this is done, it will account for some cars weighing less than anticipated. We believe it will be quite a common thing this year to find cars of wheat from the same farm varying in weight as much as 50 bushels to the car.

**WM. MOFFAT,**

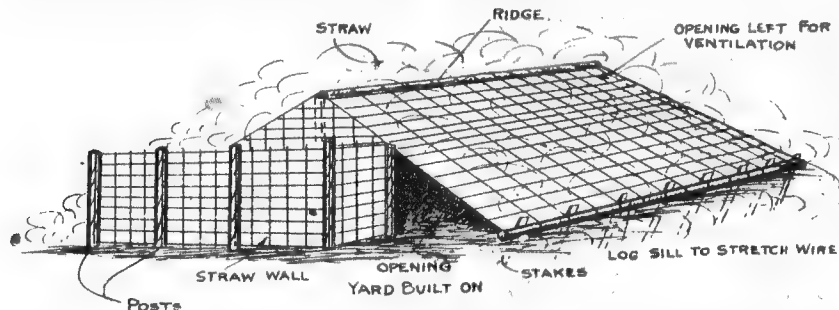
Sec., The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Sept. 2.



## Cheap Straw Stables

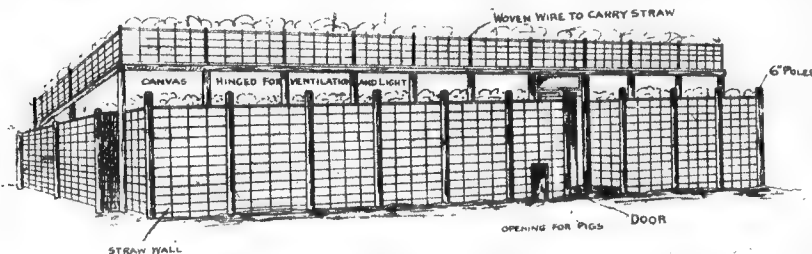
In a great many of the newer agricultural districts it is very expensive to erect buildings for stock owing to the high price of lumber and the distance which it has to be hauled. Oftentimes sod or log stables roofed with brush and sods are used, which answer the purpose very satisfactorily until such time as the farmer can afford somewhat more substantial quarters for his stock. The accompanying sketches are intended to offer a suggestion as to a cheap

and efficient method of erecting temporary stables by means of making a frame of wire over poles and the blowing of a straw stack over the whole. The drawings are themselves self-explanatory and alterations can be made by the individual to suit any particular conditions which may arise. The Guide is indebted to the engineering department of the C.P.R. for these drawings.



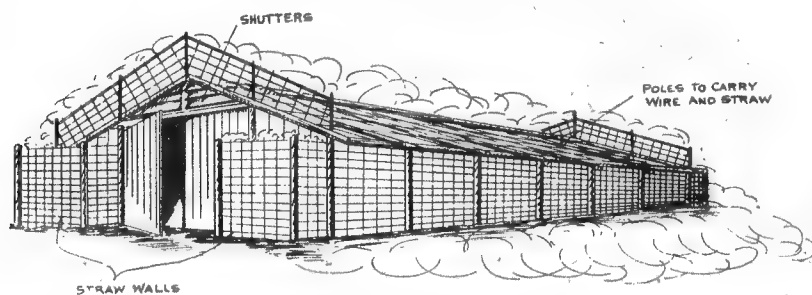
HOG PEN

This frame is constructed of a pole frame over which an ordinary fence wire framing is woven and the whole structure then covered with straw. This is a cheap and economical method of erecting a warm winter house for the brood sows.



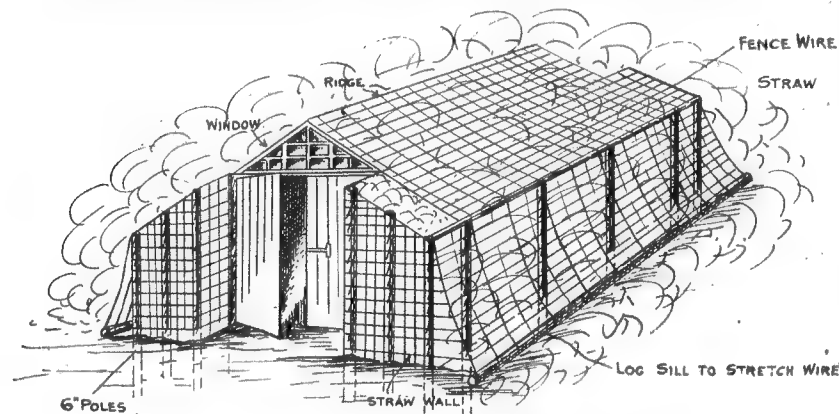
STRAW COLONY PIG HOUSE

The inside of this structure can be partitioned off with rough lumber if so desired into separate pig pens.



STRAW IMPLEMENT SHED

The idea is to show how easily and cheaply a comfortable building may be put up by any farmer who cannot at first afford to build a modern frame barn.



HORSE BARN

Showing a wire and pole frame which only requires a straw stack to be blown over it in order to make a very satisfactory stable.

### DISTRIBUTION OF RAMS AND BOARS

As the distribution of the 125 pure-bred stallions and 414 bulls which have been located in different parts of the Dominion has now been completed for the current year, it is announced that the Live Stock Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture will undertake a further distribution of pure-bred rams and boars during the months of August, September and October next, to associations of farmers organized in districts in which the services of satisfactory breeding animals in these classes are not already available. Applications for rams and boars, a large number of which have already been received, should be made at an early

date, as it will not be possible to consider those that are not made prior to October 1st. Farmers desiring to secure the services of such stock should arrange to organize an association in their district and forward their application to the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, from whom application blanks and all information with respect to the conditions under which pure-bred sires are distributed, may be obtained. It is understood that all applications shall be reported upon by the officers of the Live Stock Branch and that favorable action as regards any application shall be subject to the approval of the Live Stock Commissioner. Letters addressed to the Department do not require postage.

## Golden West Balgreggan

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Welsh Ponies, Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep, all Ages and Sexes for Sale

We exhibited this year only in Calgary and Edmonton, and won at these two shows, with our stock, 10 Championships, 8 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 45 Firsts and 25 Seconds. This unequalled success should be sufficient proof for the quality of our stock.

Our CLYDESDALES combine draftiness and quality in the highest degree. Horses are cheap now and this is the time to buy.

In SHORTHORNS we have both beef and dual purpose animals. No better investment than a few good young cows and heifers.

We are booking orders now for RAM LAMBS for Fall delivery.

Our Stock is all acclimatized and not pampered.

Visitors welcome, whether buying or not. Correspondence solicited. Farm five miles south-west of Calgary.

**P. M. BREDT, Box 2089, Calgary, Alta.**

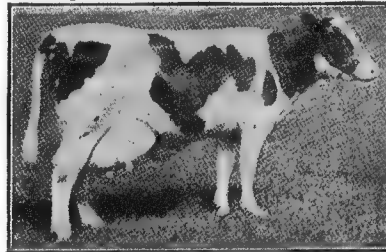
Local Phone: M. 1003

## ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

The OLDEST IMPORTERS of CLYDESDALES in NORTH AMERICA. See our EXHIBIT at WINNIPEG and BRANDON FAIRS and make yourself known to us.

## Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

ALBERTA'S LARGEST PURE BRED HOLSTEIN HERD



Herd consists of 15 Cows, 20 Three Year Olds, 10 Two Year Olds, 15 Yearlings, 12 Heifer Calves, 3 Bulls ready for light service, and 10 Bull Calves from one to eight months. Choicest lot of cattle representing the best blood lines ever included in this well-known dairy herd. Do you want a good Bull, or a good foundation stock? Here's your chance. See our herd at the Edmonton and Red Deer Fairs this year. We can supply you with anything you want in the Holstein Line at prices that will suit you, and we only keep the best.

JOSEPH H. LAYCOCK, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

## Saskatchewan Sheep

and  
**Swine Sales**

There will be held at the EXHIBITION GROUNDS, REGINA, at 1 p.m. on October 28th, 1914, an AUCTION SALE OF SHEEP AND SWINE, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, at which Pure Bred Males and Females of both classes of stock, as well as Grade Range Ewes, will be offered for sale. Ewes from one to four years old will also be supplied at \$7.00 per head f.o.b. Regina in less than carload lots, with reduced prices for carload lots. These will be supplied during the month of October. Special terms granted under the Provincial Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act.

For further particulars write to  
The Secretary

Live Stock Associations, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina

## LARGE IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

We are now offering choice young April and May pigs at reasonable prices. Also a few good grade Holstein cows. Write now for prices and particulars.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND CO. LTD., SUFFIELD, ALTA.

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## Willowdale Stock Farm

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE  
BERKSHIRE SWINE  
BARRED ROCK POULTRY

A carload of Registered Angus Cows and Heifers at special low prices for ready sale. Bred to my Black Bird Bull "Black Mac 2nd" 5057. Fifty Berkshires, both sexes, at special low prices. Young Cockerels for next year's breeding pens now ready. Inspection invited. Write or call on

L. McCOMB, HUXLEY, ALTA. Calgary Branch G.T.P. Ry.

## TAMWORTHS WHITE LEGHORNS AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS OREAM  
HOGS, CHICKENS and DAIRY CATTLE—A combination that is hard to beat and a sure road to success.  
HIGH HOW STOCK FARM THOS. NOBLE DAYSLAND, ALBERTA

BUYERS OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE should make sure that the description of the animal, including color markings, given on the certificate of registry corresponds with the animal bought, and where the seller is not known a reasonable portion of the purchase price should be withheld until the certificate of transfer is produced.  
W. A. OLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 35,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.



Perfect baking assured because there are no leaky joints around oven or flues in

# McClary's Sask-alta Range

They are made airtight with specially prepared asbestos fibre. See the McClary dealer in your town.

## Buy Your Apples From British Columbia!



Our choice packs of Apples, carefully sorted and graded, reach a standard of quality superior to that of any competitor.

Our Apples have won Gold Medal Awards in competition with the best fruit in the world. Try the box pack this year and be convinced of its superiority. Ask your organization officers for prices.

Send in your orders at once for your winter's supply

## No Change In Price of Blue Ribbon Tea

THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO. have pleasure in announcing that they do not propose to take advantage of the advance in price of Tea. This Company is in a position to supply all the Tea required in Western Canada, and will sell at old prices indefinitely

P.S.—In spite of the heavy duty which has just been imposed upon Coffee, we will continue to sell Blue Ribbon Coffee at old prices.

**Blue Ribbon Limited**  
Winnipeg      Edmonton      Calgary

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All Christians should read these Pamphlets on—  
"Where are the Dead?" "What is the Soul?" "The Battle of Armageddon," "Calamities, Why Permitted?" "The Rich Man in Hell," "Thieves in Paradise." All Scripturally explained.

The above will be sent FREE, Postpaid, on request. OR—We will send the above six pamphlets and a booklet (78 pages): "What say the Scriptures about Hell?" postpaid for 10c.

### SPECIAL OFFER:

We will send all the above literature, and in addition, postpaid, six volumes, 3000 pages (in any language) "STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES," beautifully bound in cloth and gold, comprising: I. "The Divine Plan of the Ages," II. "The Time is at Hand," III. "Thy Kingdom Come," IV. "The Battle of Armageddon," V. "The Atonement between God and Man," VI. "The New Creation." For \$2.00; any volume 35c each. In these Studies the teachings of Divine revelation can be seen to be both beautiful and harmonious.

BIBLE STUDY CLUB, 59 ALLOWAY AVE., WINNIPEG

## Farm Women's Clubs

### MIGHT UNDERTAKE RELIEF WORK

I understand that some of the Southern portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan are suffering very severely from an almost complete crop failure and that the farmers in these districts have not even food for their cattle, let alone money to buy food and clothing for their families.

Now everyone of us who has pioneered in the West knows what it means not to have sufficient clothing during the rigorous winter weather and I was going to suggest that the Women Grain Growers take up relief work in their own sections of the country.

This is no time to be hoarding our money and our resources. People in the city are planning to do their utmost to help those who have been thrown out of work as a result of the war—and this at a sacrifice of their own comfort. Expenses are being pruned down right and left.

Knowing, as I do, the sturdy stuff of which our farming communities are made, I have no fear that they will be eclipsed in readiness to make personal sacrifices.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

### AN INFANT SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking:—Thanks for your prompt reply to my query. Quite a number of ladies turned up in response to Mrs. Woolfe's invitation to tea last week, with the object of forming a W. G. G. A. of the Red Lake district.

The following ladies were appointed officers: President, Mrs. Woolfe; Vice-President, Mrs. Gledhill; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Dealey; Directors, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Hayman, Mrs. Mullens, Mrs. Patsack.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Patsack on August 21.

Mrs. L. Jackson, President of the Crestwynd W. G. G. A., gave a stirring address which was much appreciated. We hope to settle down to real business at our next meeting.

NELLIE DEALEY,  
Sec. W.G.G.A. Red Lake District.

### A CHAUTAUQUA VISITOR

Dear Miss Beynon:—The piece you wrote in The Guide recently on the treatment of children, taken from the Mother's Magazine, makes me want to tell the Women Grain Growers of the work of Miss Lamkin, whom I had the pleasure of meeting while at a chautauqua this summer in North Dakota.

Miss Lamkin has worked with children for years, having taught in the public schools and worked in the juvenile courts in Chicago and other large cities. She makes a specialty of physical culture and hygiene of the child. She claims that many of the deformities in children could be cured on the start by proper exercise. She could tell at a glance if a child had adenoids.

Every day at 4 o'clock, for a week, she gave lectures to mothers on the care and health of the child. Every morning from 9.30 to 1 p.m. there were games taught the children, also drills and marches. These were all in the open air. I wish I was able to pass on the many valuable things she taught to mothers and children. Each child wore an arm band with their motto on: Play Square. Each was given a little reward as they were earned.

I was fortunate to secure a half-hour chat with Miss Lamkin in which she gave me some good ideas for the Women Grain Growers, and the names of several books which she thought we might use in our work to good advantage. The names of some of these books were: "The Physical Nature of the Child," "Play: its Value, and Fifty Games," "Play: its Place in Education," one on "Home Decoration," by Ellen Richards, and some others.

However, as my letter is already lengthy will close, wishing the work of the Women Grain Growers all success. I am,

Yours fraternally,  
MRS. IDA MCNEAL,  
Director Dis. 15 W. G. G. A.

### WILDWOOD HOMEMAKERS

The Wildwood Homemakers met at the home of Mrs. D. H. Hooper, Thursday, August 20, with fourteen members and four visitors present. The meeting opened as usual by singing "The Maple Leaf."

After the roll call and business was

transacted, we were favored with a piano solo by Miss Leona Esch. Mrs. E. Ziegler then read her paper, "Furnishing and Decorating the School-room," which was interesting and very instructive. Mrs. Ziegler certainly understood her subject and if the ideas suggested were to be carried out in the rural schools, our children's health would be much benefited. We then enjoyed another piano solo by Miss Ella Pederson, after which followed a general discussion of the paper read, and suggestions made as to how we could improve our own school. We decided to get the men interested in some of the improvements suggested and have them carried out in the near future.

A very amusing recitation was then given by Miss Nina MacPherson, followed by a piano duet by the Misses Pederson and Esch. The meeting closed by singing "God Save the King."

During the business meeting it was suggested that each member write out and hand in, before or at our annual meeting, suggestions for roll call and papers for the following year, these to be given to the new program committee. By doing this it was thought we could select subjects of interest to each one.

Mrs. Doty, Miss Coffey and Mrs. MacPherson brought refreshments.

MRS. R. MACPHERSON,

Club Reporter.

One never knows one's friends—or, rather, they are not properly one's friends—until one has seen them in their home, and can figure to oneself some part at least of their daily existence.—John Stuart Mill.

We take care of our health; we lay up money; but who provides wisely that he shall not be wanting in the best property of all—friends?—Emerson.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



8050—Semi-Princesse Gown. Cuts in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material with 1½ yards for lower portion of skirt and trimming.

8369—Gown with Long Circular Tunics. Cuts in sizes 34 to 42 bust measure. Size 38 requires 2½ yards of 36- or 44-inch plain material and 3½ yards 44-inch of figured, with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for chemisette, collar and cuffs.

8266—Raglan Coat. Cuts in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. Size 38 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

8283—Boy's Blouse. Cuts in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

8291—Infant's Set. Cuts in one size. Dress requires 2 yards of 36- or 44-inch material; Princesse petticoat requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material and 1½ yards 36-inch for petticoat with body.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## A FAMILY TRADITION

Have you been inquiring into your family tradition? You know that that is to be the subject of the new story contest, and by a family tradition, as I explained last week, is meant any story that is told in your family of some adventure of your relatives or of some custom that is followed by your family.

Sometimes a family superstition might be called a tradition. In one place where I boarded the children rose at sunrise every Easter morning to see the sun dance, and they firmly believed that they saw our dignified friend Old Sol capering about.

So I think that if you ask your parents about it you will find that your family, in common with most others, has a tradition. Dig it up and dress it in your best language and send it to The Guide.

You know the conditions of the contest. You must write your story in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

You must get one of your parents or your teacher to certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

Any boy or girl under seventeen may compete for a prize, even those who have won prizes in previous contests.

The rewards are, as usual, three story books of the sort that boys and girls like to read over and over again.

The contest closes October 15 and all stories must be on my desk by the evening of that date.

Address your letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Be careful to address them exactly as instructed or they may go astray.

DIXIE PATTON.

## A DISAPPOINTED HEN

My father once found a nest with wild duck eggs in it. He brought them home and set them under a hen. In a few days they hatched and the hen started to kill the young ducks. The rest were taken away; four of them grew up and were black mallard ducks.

We used to let them out every day; they would circle around a couple of times and then light down in the yard and father would drive them into their coop.

Once we gave them to a man who showed different varieties of tame ducks at the fairs and he showed them with a number of other ducks. After he showed them he kept them. One day he let them go to the creek and they never came back.

A Mr. Tisdale of our neighborhood, who goes to France every year after Percheron horses, brought home a very large and odd-looking pair of ducks; they are called turkey ducks. Their bodies are nearly black, the heads are half bare of feathers and the skin a bright red, like that of the turkey gobbler. They don't always stay on the ground, but will fly up onto the fences or farm buildings whenever they take the notion.

MARY WINDATT,

Beaverton, Ont. Age 10 years.

## DANDY

Dandy was a fox-terrier, who had a nice little sister named "Lady." They were trained for two years for hunting and learned all kinds of useful tricks, such as to pick up gloves, hats, caps or handkerchiefs and to get the mail.

Dandy wouldn't let Lady carry any mail and teased her unmercifully, so badly that poor Lady had to seek another home.

Dandy used to run away every chance he got and ride on trains. First he rode seventy-one miles, second time from Chicago to St. Paul, and his folks had to telegraph to all stations to find him. He belonged to a young lady named Miss Gowrie.

Miss Gowrie use to take him nearly every place she went. When she was sewing on the machine he would sit on the end of it. If she let anything fall he would jump down and pick it up.

Dandy loved to be in the country, where he could chase gophers, rabbits and squirrels and roll around on the sand.

He was jealous of a sparrow. One day he killed it and then looked so sorry because it wouldn't move any more.

Dandy loved to tease the children, but he would not take teasing from strangers. One day he was in his carriage when some

boys came up and thought they would wheel him around, but he would not let them touch the carriage.

When Miss Gowrie left him for the last time he sat in the old window where she used to sew and looked and looked for her. For three or four weeks he was nearly dead, but the folks Miss Gowrie left him with were kind to him.

I could write lots of stories about Dandy.

MARJORIE ADAIR,

Scott, Sask. Age 12 years.

## THE BLUEBIRD

One day while I was sitting on a wagon I heard a sweet song. On looking around I saw a bluebird sitting by the fence. I went up to it and it went into a hole in an old stove. I put my hand into the hole and pulled out eight little white eggs. Every day I go to look at them and they are just beginning to chip the shells. Every day I feed the parent birds crumbs and flies. The old birds thank me by singing a song.

I am the only one who knows about the nest, because if I told my little brother he would break the eggs. The birds are wanting me to feed them so I guess I will close my story.

WILLIAM CHICKEN,

Culross, Man. Age 10 years.

## PARROT INTELLIGENCE

A friend was at our place one day and he told us this:

A family had a parrot and one day when he was in they began talking about London, saying what a splendid place it was and how a lot of people he knew wanted to go there. The next day the parrot began saying, "I want to go to London," "I want to go to London," and would not leave off. At last the master of the house got disgusted and said to the parrot, "You shall go to London." So he pulled down all the blinds in his kitchen, shut the door and it was as black as night. Then he brought the parrot out there and left him alone in the darkness.

Very soon the people in the other room heard a voice saying, "I don't like London, I want to come home, I don't like London." So the master of the house took him from the kitchen and the parrot never again said that he wanted to go to London.

JENNIE HICKS,

Balgonie, Sask., age 10.

## JENNY WREN

Papa put his binder in under some maple trees. He had a ball of twine in it.

One day papa sent me for some twine. I put my hand in and brought the ball out.

I saw some twigs in it so I put it back and went and got some twine off another ball.

A couple of weeks later I went to see if the nest was built. Yes, the nest was built and four eggs in it.

When I saw how much the mother bird seemed to be pleading for me not to touch the nest I went away and left the nest untouched.

Three or four weeks afterwards I went out to where the nest was and there were four little Jenny Wrens in the nest.

ow they are quite big.

MARY ADA GREENAWAY,

Totonka P.O., Man., age 10.

## BENJAMIN BUNNY'S LIFE

I am a rabbit two years old. I will start where I first remember of my life. I was one of a family of eight. We lived in a hole in the field. One day, when we were out playing, some children came along and our mother called us and we all ran towards our hole, but as I was small and could not run very fast, one of the children caught me and took me home. They named me Benjamin Bunny.

I was very much frightened at first, but I soon became quite used to my new home. They made a little pen for me outside. They gave me grass and cabbage leaves to eat. After I grew up they let me out of the pen. When I first got out the dog would chase me, but he is very good friends with me now.

JEAN DANDY,

Pierson, Man., age 9.

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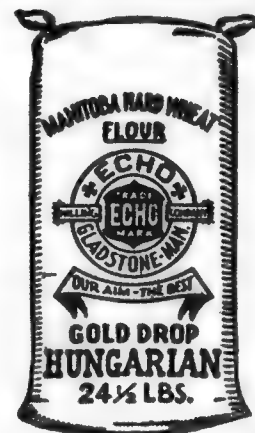
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Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 85-4

## Grain Inspection In Canada

Continued from Page 3

ployee, and his work is to prepare the  
sheets needed in the inspection office.  
These sheets are two in number, a larg-  
er and a smaller. The larger sheet  
shows all the details mentioned, and  
the smaller, a carbon copy, only shows  
the car number and a column for the  
grade. Both these sheets are sent to  
the inspection office with the corres-  
ponding samples, but the larger sheet  
with all the details is given to the cler-  
ical staff who issue the certificates,  
while only the smaller sheet is given  
to the inspectors who grade the grain.  
In this way all knowledge of the owner-  
ship of the grain is kept from the man  
who grades it. He does not know  
whose grain he is grading; his infor-  
mation is limited to the number of the  
car.

When the train is ready the work  
begins immediately. A train consists  
of about forty-five cars, and the gang  
should finish with it in less than one  
hour. The car opener leads off, opening  
the car doors, and placing an empty  
sample bag in each car. These bags are  
well cleaned beforehand, so that no  
foreign matter shall be mixed in the  
sample.

### Taking a Sample

The sampler mounts the ladder en-  
ters the car on top of the grain, and  
drives his probe into the grain several  
times at several points. He empties  
the grain each time out of the probe  
on to a cloth laid on the grain near the  
car door.

The space between the grain and the  
roof of the car is not deep. A line,  
called the load line, marked on the in-  
side of the car shows how deep the car  
should be loaded. It sometimes happens  
that a car is loaded so full that a fair  
sample cannot be taken. In such cases  
the fact of the overloading is put on  
the ticket by the sign "L.H.," which  
means "hold for inspection." Such  
cars are provisionally inspected at  
Winnipeg. The car numbers are sent  
to Fort William with instructions to  
inspect while being unloaded.

Less frequently cars are "plugged,"  
loaded, that is to say, with intent to  
get some low-grade grain past the in-  
spector by concealing it somewhere in  
the car. The sampler may discover the  
fraud, and if he does not the inspector

at the terminal point usually does.  
Plugging is a losing game for the ship-  
per, for the whole car is graded accord-  
ing to the quality of the worst grain  
found in it.

If the car is divided by partitions, a  
sample is taken out of each partition,  
otherwise the unit of quantity for sam-  
pling is the car.

The track foreman mounts the ladder,  
leans over the car door, watches the  
probing, mixes up the sample so as to  
secure an average, puts it into the sam-  
ple bag, writes the sample ticket, in-  
serts the ticket in the sample bag, and  
on descending hangs the bag on the car  
door.

### Accurate Information Available

His name is stamped on the back of  
the ticket, and on the face he writes  
the car number, the date, the load line,  
the initials of the sampler, and any  
other notations necessary, e.g., leak-  
ages, etc. Should any questions arise  
later about the sample, the ticket shows  
who did the work, the notations made  
at the time, and the name of the fore-  
man responsible.

When the sampling is finished the  
bags are collected, counted, and taken  
to the Government office in the yard.  
The numbers on the sample tickets are  
checked with those on the track sheet  
by the car office clerk and both the  
samples and the sheets are sent imme-  
diately to the inspection office.

The car sealer follows the samplers,  
closing and sealing the doors. Every  
car is sealed at the shipping point by  
the railway agent. The object of seal-  
ing is, of course, to protect the grain  
on the way. At Winnipeg only one door  
of the car is opened, and therefore  
only one seal is broken. The car sealer  
rechecks that door, and the seals are  
not touched again until the car is placed  
at the elevator to be unlocked.

When the samples reach the office  
they are set out on the tables accord-  
ing to number, those ending in 0-2-4,  
etc., being put together. Each inspec-  
tor then takes his sheet, the small one  
prepared by the car office clerk, and  
picks out the samples the numbers of  
which correspond with the numbers on  
his sheet, and he places them in large  
boxes in rotation as they appear on the  
sheets.

### The Grading Process

The inspection proper then begins.  
As good light is essential to grading,  
the inspection begins at 9 a.m. and ends  
at 3 p.m. The north light being the  
best, each inspector does his grading at  
a north window. The actual grading can  
only be done by men legally qualified  
and appointed either as deputy inspec-  
tor or inspector. Inspection turns  
mainly on three points: The quality of  
the grain, the condition, and the ad-  
mixtures. The quality depends on  
soundness, color, weight and the per-  
centage of hard wheat. The condition  
depends upon moisture content (which  
in doubtful cases is tested mechan-  
ically), heat, etc. The admixtures are  
tested by a process of sieving and  
weighing called setting the dockage.  
In this process either the cleaned grain  
or the resulting screenings can be  
weighed. Both methods are permissible  
and both give accuracy. At Winnipeg  
the screenings are weighed, while at  
Fort William the cleaned grain is  
weighed.

When the grading is finished the  
samples are put into tins with the  
sample tickets, and placed systemati-  
cally in shelves. They are kept so long  
as it is considered possible that they  
may be required, and then they are  
sold.

The inspector's sheets are handed  
over to the clerical staff, and the re-  
cords are made, and the certificates of  
grade issued.

### Inspection Into Terminals

Up till the present the main inspec-  
tion points in the Western Division  
have been Calgary, for grain going  
west of that city, Duluth for bonded  
grain going south, Winnipeg for all  
east-going grain, and Fort William and  
Port Arthur for grain going out of the  
terminal elevators.

All east-going grain passing thru  
Winnipeg is inspected in Winnipeg.  
The cars are sampled there, the grain  
is inspected there, and the Winnipeg  
Inspection Office is the headquarters of  
the inspection. The prime object of  
grading is to classify the grain for



bulk storage in the terminal elevators. The individual lot is merged in the bin containing grain of the same grade, and bulk storing by grade lessens the cost. As the storage is at Fort William, the inspection at Winnipeg facilitates the unloading of the cars and the work of transportation. Were the grain inspected at Fort William and not at Winnipeg, the cars would have to be held pending not only the sampling, inspecting and issuing of certificates, but also possible demands for reinspection and appeals. By inspecting at Winnipeg, time is given for all these, and also for the sale of the grain by the time the cars reach the elevators.

The Winnipeg inspection governs the storage in the elevators, except in cases of cars loaded too full for proper sampling at Winnipeg, cars that have been plugged, cars that have gone out of condition, or cars upon which re-inspection has been asked, or an appeal to the Survey Board from the verdict of the inspector demanded.

#### Re-Inspection and Appeals

If a reinspection is asked, it is given at Fort William without any additional charge. If an appeal is made to the Survey Board, the car is resampled at Fort William, and the survey is held on either the Winnipeg or the Fort William sample.

The inspection office at Winnipeg sends, every evening, by express train to the office at Fort William a sheet showing the car numbers, the grade and dockage, the inspector's notations, the shipping point, the destination, the party to whom the car is billed, and the number of the inspector's certificate. As trains are broken up at Winnipeg, or between Winnipeg and Fort William, a new train sheet has to be made at Fort William. This sheet is made from the car bills and from the Winnipeg sheet, and it shows the Winnipeg sheet number, the car number, the grade and notations, the elevator to which the car is sent and the shipping point.

A grade ticket is then made out for each car and nailed to the car. The grain is stored in the elevator according to the grade shown on the ticket, unless the car has to be re-inspected.

The cars are then switched to the different elevators, a man being placed to note signs of leaks or damage caused by the switching.

Cars that have been held for inspection, or upon which a re-inspection or survey has been asked, or that have gone out of condition, or have been plugged, are all sampled and inspected while being unloaded. As a rule, except in these cases, the grade given at Winnipeg remains.

A daily report of all cars unloaded at each elevator is then made. The report shows the carrying company, the car number, the date, the Winnipeg sheet number, the Fort William sheet number, the grade, the dockage, the seal record, the condition of the car (damages, leaks, bulkheads, etc.), the load line, the inspector's notations as to grading, cleaning, etc., and the weighman's notation. One copy of this report is given to the elevator, one is sent to the Chief Inspector, and one is retained in the inspection office at Fort William. The grain is then taken into store, and binned with other grain of the same grade.

#### Inspection Out of Terminals

Grading the grain as it is being loaded out of the elevators into the lake steamers presents some difficulties not experienced in Winnipeg. It is easier to secure a fair average sample of the grain in a standing car, than to secure one out of a mass of grain rushing in several streams from a huge elevator into a steamer. Further, the car sample in Winnipeg is graded in the central office and not in the railway yard, but grain being loaded into a steamer must be graded there and then. To sample the grain, send the sample to a central office and grade it there, might mean that the wrong grain would be loaded into the vessel, and the steamer started off with grain different from that called for by the shipper. To unload grain out of a vessel at Fort William would be difficult, as there are no marine legs, and to delay the steamer would add to the cost. The grain must be graded as it runs from bin to boat.

An inspector with assistants is placed



## REPEATING RIFLES

### High Power



#### Solid Breech Hammerless Safe

**THE** things that distinguish Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles from all others of their class are certain fundamental refinements invented and used exclusively by the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

The famous Remington-UMC Slide Action features: Six Shot; Hammerless; 22 inch Ordnance Steel Barrel; patented quick-adjustable Straight Bar Rear Sight and new design Copper Bead Front Sight. Chambered for 25 Rem., 30 Rem. and 32 Rem. cartridges.

Look for the dealer who displays the Red Ball Mark of Remington-UMC. He has these Remington-UMC Rifles in stock now, or he can get them for you.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem Oil the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., Windsor, Ontario

## LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

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We will guarantee to pay the following Prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

HENS, 11c to 13c; DUCKS—Young 11c to 12c, Old 10c; OLD BOOSTERS, 9c; TURKEYS, 13c to 16c; GEESE, 10c to 11c; CHICKENS, 13c to 15c.

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments.

## Rest and Comfort for the Foot-weary



### NURSE'S "EEZY FOOT"

Shoe guarantees relief from tired, aching feet and the agonies of misfit shoes. These are soft, stylish, and do not need breaking in. Fit and comfort guaranteed or money refunded. Softest, best wearing Vici kid, flexible hand-turned soles, broad easy rubber heels, perfect support, cushion inner soles. Sizes 8-11. Postpaid in Canada \$3.00. Buyer to pay the duty.

Widths: medium, wide and extra wide.

**Dunlap Shoe Company**  
89 N. High St.  
Columbus, Ohio.

## OATS

We want all the good Oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption. It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

LAING BROS., WINNIPEG

# Select Your Millinery Now!

In our Catalogue you will find described and illustrated on pages 62 and 63 some of the newest and most popular styles of millinery, very reasonably priced. The hats shown are just the kind that are now being worn in the leading centres of fashion.

Our prices are only possible on account of our economical system of handling orders received by mail—a system that is at once the simplest and most perfect in existence. By it we are able to ship nearly all goods on the same day that we receive the orders, and mistakes are almost impossible.

The two hats shown here are good examples of our millinery values. If you bought either of them in a Winnipeg store, you would pay double the price that we are asking, simply because we are satisfied with reasonable prices and it costs us a whole lot less to do business.



No. 4N620 - 7.95



No. 4N635 - 2.75

**4 N 620**—This Hat is made with corded silk crown and narrow velvet brim. It is trimmed with ostrich feather and flowers around the brim and has an ostrich mount. It can be had in the following combinations: Copenhagen Blue with Black rim and Copenhagen Mount; Tan with Black rim and Tan mount; Black with Black rim and Black mount; Black with Black rim and Green mount. (In ordering, be sure to state the color wanted.)

PRICE, DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST EXPRESS OR POST OFFICE..... **7.95**

**4 N 635**—This Pretty Fall Hat has velvet rim and corded silk crown and is trimmed in front and back with pom poms. It is especially suitable for Misses and young Women. We supply it in the following combinations: Black rim with Purple or Saxe or Navy or White or Tan Silk crown. (When ordering, be sure to state the combination of colors wanted.)

PRICE, DELIVERED TO YOUR NEAREST EXPRESS OR POST OFFICE..... **2.75**

# CHRISTIE GRANT CO. LIMITED

## WINNIPEG CANADA

### At Your Service





## Prince Albert Flour Mills

**MANUFACTURERS of HIGH-GRADE FLOUR.**  
Ask for our "New Era" Brand, every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction. Special Prices in carload lots to the Grain Growers' Associations. Write for prices on Flour and Feed.

*Prince Albert Flour Mills, Prince Albert, Sask.*

## Grain Shippers:

In the present unsettled times throughout the world and in view of the poor grade this season, you cannot overlook the advisability of shipping your grain forward in carload lots in order to obtain full advantage of current markets.

For best results, absolute safety and quick returns have your bills of lading read, "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS."

Licensed and bonded by the Government and the very highest financial standing. Our 57 years' experience in the Grain Trade, our UNEXCELLED CONNECTIONS and facilities are GUARANTEE of careful attention and highest prices on your consignments to us. Grades closely checked up. Advances on bills of lading.

**Jas. Richardson & Sons Ltd., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg**

## SHARP ADVANCES IN GRAIN PRICES

The war is making the market fluctuate so rapidly that farmers who consign to a live commission house will get the benefit of the highest prices on the bulges.

**Get in Touch With Us For Our Bids**  
Especially on Oats and Barley for special shipment. Careful attention and prompt settlements. Write, Phone or Wire.

**BLACKBURN & MILLS**

531 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

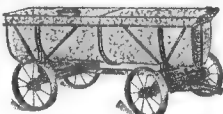
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2x2x8 ft. - \$16.00



12 Barrel - \$35.00

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6 foot - \$3.40

**WE PAY THE FREIGHT**

FROM FACTORY TO FARMER AT FACTORY PRICES



12 Barrel - \$27.00

RUST  
PROOF



5x2 ft. - \$13.00

**Freeland Steel Tank Company, Halbrite, Saskatchewan**

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 35,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

in charge of each elevator, and he is held responsible for the grading out. The grain is sampled at three places: In the tunnels as the grain runs from the storage bins to the working house, on the floor of the working house, and on the steamer as it pours from the shipping bin to the hold.

If any grain is seen at any of these places which is not up to the required grade, the stream is stopped instantly.

While the grade is given by the inspector in charge of the elevator, all the three samples are sent to the inspection office in Fort William and examined there. In this way the grading by the inspector in the elevator is checked by the grading of the inspector who has charge of all the inspection at the terminal points, Mr. Symes. A sample of every cargo with the Fort William inspection is also sent to the Chief Inspector in Winnipeg.

### FREE PRESS CROP ESTIMATE

A Total Crop of 320,000,000 Bushels—Wheat Should Bring \$100,000,000 to the Farmers

The Manitoba Free Press on September 2 published its annual estimate of the grain crops of the prairie provinces, as follows:—

Wheat—	Acres	Average Yield	Total Bushels
Manitoba .....	3,841,428	13 bus.	49,938,564
Saskatchewan .....	6,003,522	12 bus.	72,042,264
Alberta .....	779,050	16 bus.	12,464,800
	10,624,000		134,445,628
Oats—			
Manitoba .....	2,064,114	20 bus.	41,282,280
Saskatchewan .....	2,792,611	20 bus.	55,852,220
Alberta .....	1,778,000	30 bus.	53,340,000
	6,634,725		150,474,500
Barley—			
Manitoba .....	1,187,136	16 bus.	18,994,176
Saskatchewan .....	313,537	20 bus.	6,270,740
Alberta .....	202,000	18 bus.	3,636,000
	1,702,673		28,900,916
Flax—			
The Three Provinces .....	750,000	7 bus.	5,250,000
Grand Total .....	19,711,398		319,071,044

The Free Press presents its official crop estimate for 1914. The data on which this estimate is based was obtained by personal inspection by the Commercial Editor of all but a few of the largest areas, and these were inspected for the Free Press by special local correspondents. The Commercial Editor travelled many thousands of miles by train, and motored seven hundred miles thru actual crop, taking samples, and giving very careful attention to actual conditions. The inspection covered from the 28th of July to the 30th of August, and all districts visited in the early part of the inspection have been carefully re-checked.

The report is a very encouraging one in view of the many adverse conditions from

which the crop has suffered. Drought, frost, black rust, and in some districts cut worm, have all taken their toll, little or big, of the 1914 crop.

### The Wheat Crop

Notwithstanding this, the farmers will have roughly 135,000,000 bushels of wheat; and, allowing 35,000,000 for seed and grinding in interior mills, there will be 100,000,000 bushels for sale. With the present outlook for prices it is not unreasonable to estimate that the actual money value of this to the farmers will be around \$1 per bushel, as, at the present time, No. 1 and No. 2 wheat are selling very much over that figure at remote country points.

### CANDLING EGGS

Few consumers appreciate the fact that the quality of an egg can be accurately determined without breaking the shell. The process of candling eggs is not difficult and with the view of encouraging consumers generally in the art and practice of candling, the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is distributing gratuitously throughout the country in the same manner as bulletins are distributed, simple convenient cardboard egg candling appliances. These may be obtained upon request to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

It is not generally known that an egg appears semi-transparent when held before the light in a darkened room and that, if carefully rotated, even minor defects may be seen. Pamphlets dealing with this matter have been prepared, and illustrations included showing in detail the characteristic appearance of both good and bad eggs when being candled. The contents of an egg, when laid, completely fill the shell, but, as cooling takes place, contraction occurs and an air space is formed in the large end. The yolk is only slightly perceptible and readily turns round in the albumen when the egg is rotated. A stale or shrunken egg may be detected by the size of the air cell. A bad egg is easily recognized thru the contents having become dark and opaque. The size of the air cell, the consistency of the albumen, the color and mobility of the yolk and the general transparency of the whole egg are the factors most generally recognized as determining quality. The candling of eggs is not a difficult process. It requires but little skill to tell at a glance the difference between good and bad eggs and anyone with practice can learn to differentiate between the various grades of good eggs.

The appliances mentioned above are of two different types, one suitable for use with the kerosene lamp and one suitable for use with the electric light. Neither the small amount of trouble required to secure one of these appliances nor the amount of labor entailed in candling presents any valid reason why the public should be obliged to use or accept bad or incubated eggs. Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to acquire facility in candling and it is recommended that every housewife should provide herself with one of these simple candling appliances, by the diligent use of which she may safeguard her family from many unpleasant occurrences at the breakfast table.

### MUMMY WHEAT

Professor Flinders Petrie, The Expository Times says, has just given the death blow to a widely accepted and much prized belief. In a recent article on "Mummy Wheat" he asserts that it is all a mistake to think that wheat found in mummy coffins hundreds or perhaps thousands of years old will sprout when sown. He has experimented with such wheat under every favorable condition possible, and he has proved that such seeds will not grow. Wheat will not retain its vitality longer than ten or twelve years at the most. Of course, visitors to Egypt often grow a promising little crop from what they have bought as mummy wheat, but they have been imposed on. The trade in such wheat is quite a flourishing one in Egypt. And, lastly, under the care of the scientific farmer, the quality of wheat has been wonderfully improved. The corn that Joseph stored up would not have been looked at probably by the modern grain merchant or miller. Yet the wheat and the flour said to be grown from mummy wheat are equal in quality to the best modern grain.



# The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat	Oct.	Dec.	May	
September 1	113 1/2	114 1/2	120 1/2	
September 2	114 1/2	114 1/2	121 1/2	
September 3	117 1/2	118 1/2	125 1/2	
September 4	120 1/2	121 1/2	128 1/2	
September 5	116 1/2	118 1/2	125 1/2	
September 7	Labor Day			
Oats	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
September 1	52 1/2	51 1/2	...	
September 2	52 1/2	52 1/2	...	
September 3	53 1/2	52 1/2	...	
September 4	54 1/2	53 1/2	...	
September 5	54 1/2	53 1/2	...	
September 7	Labor Day			
Flax	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
September 1	138 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2	
September 2	139 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2	
September 3	141 1/2	143 1/2	145 1/2	
September 4	142 1/2	143 1/2	145 1/2	
September 5	137 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2	
September 7	Labor Day			

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, Sept. 3)				
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.26			
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, transit	1.25 1/2			
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.25 1/2			
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.25 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.23 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.17 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.18			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.22 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.18			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.23			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.18			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.17 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.21 1/2			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.20			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.21			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.20			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.22 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.17 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.15 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.14 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.17 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.17			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.13 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.21			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.23 1/2			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.10 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.19 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.20 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.19 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.12 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.12 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.10 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.19 1/2			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.19 1/2			
Rejected wheat, part car	1.19 1/2			
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.19 1/2			
Mixed wheat, 1 car	1.20 1/2			
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00			
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.12			
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.10 1/2			
No grade wheat, 1 car, heating	1.01			
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.08 1/2			
No grade wheat, 2 cars	1.13			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.15 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.16 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.13 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.14 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.10 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.14 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.12 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.15 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.13 1/2			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.15			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.08 1/2			
No. 6 corn, 2 cars, mixed	.75			
No. 2 corn, 1 car, mixed	.77			

No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	.75 1/2
Sample corn, 1 car, f.o.b.	.75 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.14 1/2
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.14 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 8 cars	.47 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.46 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.47 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 6 cars	.47 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 2,000 bu., to arrive	.48
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.48 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.47 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.48
No. 3 white oats, 1,500 bu., to arrive	.48 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 8 cars	.66
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.64
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	.62
No. 4 barley, 3 cars	.68
No. 1 feed barley, 6 cars	.65
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.64 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.66 1/2
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.67
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.69
No. 2 feed barley, 5 cars	.63
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.61
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, wheats and seedy	.63 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.63 1/2
Sample barley, 2 cars	.62 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	.70
Sample barley, 8 cars	.62
Sample barley, 1 car	.63 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	.69
Sample barley, 1 car	.67
Sample barley, 1 car	.66 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	.60
Sample barley, 1 car	.61
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.65
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.60
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.62 1/2

CROP IS MOVING				
Cars inspected for week ended August 31:				
Wheat	1914	1913		
Oats	1522	234		
Barley	50	48		
Flax	10	116		
Screenings	0			

Cars inspected for month ended August 31:				
Wheat	1636	671		
Oats	1914	1913		
Barley	3144	1692		
Flax	413	1247		
Rye	147	208		
Screenings	90	639		

Cars inspected for Thursday, Sept. 3:				
Wheat	1914	1913		
Oats	326	129		
Barley	62	16		
Screenings	0	21		

**CHICAGO WHEAT**  
Chicago, Sept. 4.—War prices in earnest were realized today on 'Change. A world-wide urgent demand for wheat and flour was the power that lifted values. After an advance of 6 to 6 1/2 cents a bushel, wheat closed wild at 5 cents to 7 cents above last night's finish. All leading staples, too, showed decided net gains—Corn 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, oats 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 and provisions 5 to 7 1/2 cents to 50 cents.

Uncontradicted reports of open direct buying for British, French and other European governments, put the greatest strength into wheat today since the war influence developed more than a month ago. The magnitude of the requirements for ocean shipments were indicated by estimates that in the last two days export houses here had

disposed of nearly 1,500,000 bushels. There was said not to be a single foreign country which was not buying flour wherever round lots could be obtained on this side.

A purchase by France from one concern alone was listed at 100,000 barrels.

For the first time since war was declared vessel room from here to Montreal was in request, and there were charters for 200,000 bushels of wheat to go to Buffalo. Meanwhile Chicago houses were drawing supplies chiefly from the West and Southwest. Northwestern reports indicated that farmers in the spring wheat belt were holding on tightly for still higher prices.

Speculative trade in wheat was of materially greater volume than has been the case for weeks. One of the chief elements of activity was in the removal of so-called hedges by millers and exporters. Profit-taking failed to cause any reactions of a lasting kind, and there were but few if any operators daring enough to attempt short sales.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS

Liverpool, Sept. 4.—Spot wheat in Paris was \$1.43 1/2 yesterday, and flour \$6.25 per barrel.

Cables today are again subject to delay.

France—Weather fine and new wheat is moving. Millers are grinding freely. Arrivals continue light, but the government is still buying on a liberal scale, and prices in Paris are again hardening.

The port at Antwerp is open and daily sailings from Great Britain are now noted. Food stuffs are moving and being supplied by the allies.

Scandinavia and Denmark are placing large orders for both wheat and flour.

## ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 900; no Canadians; 3,000 native. One hundred Canadian hogs.

Market—Cattle steady; hogs 10 to 25 cents lower. Killers sold as follows: Steers, \$6.50 to \$7.50; cows, heifers, \$4.85; bulls, \$4.85 to \$6.25; calves, \$4.25 to \$10.25; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.75; cows, heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.90; hogs ranged \$8.50 to \$8.80.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500; market dull. Beef, \$6.70 to \$10.75; Texas steers, \$6.30 to \$9.30; stockers and feeders, \$5.40 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.85 to \$9.25; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.50.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000; market lower. Light, \$8.40 to \$9.35; mixed, \$8.55 to \$9.35; heavy, \$8.45 to \$9.20; rough, \$8.45 to \$8.60; pigs, \$5.00 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$8.75 to \$9.15.

Sheep—Receipts 11,000; market higher. Native, \$4.85 to \$5.80; yearlings, \$5.65 to \$6.60; lambs, native, \$6.25 to \$7.90.

## MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

Minneapolis, Sept. 4.—The probability of Turkey entering the foreign conflict is a most important one so far as American wheat prices are concerned, and it should not be overlooked by the trade. At present France and England can keep the Mediterranean open and receive supplies from Russia, but if Turkey enters the conflict, they can permanently close the Dardanelles and completely shut off all Russian and Danubian grain shipments. This will leave North America the only source of supply at the present time, and with the Canadian crop 75,000,000 bushels

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, September 4, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.20 1/2	\$1.29 1/2	
2 Nor. wheat	1.18 1/2	1.27 1/2	
3 Nor. wheat	1.15 1/2	1.25 1/2	
3 white oats	.54 1/2	.50	
Barley	.60 1/2	.58-69	
Flax, No. 1	1.30 1/2	1.66 1/2	
Futures—			
Oct. wheat	1.20 Sept.	1.21 1/2	
Dec. wheat	1.21 1/2	1.23 1/2	
Winnipeg Chicago			
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.50	\$10.75	
Hogs, top	9.10	9.35	
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	6.60	

below last year, it will mean an extraordinary demand for our products.

Argentina will not be a factor until February and India and Australia have no surplus of consequence to ship from now on.

## Winnipeg Livestock

### Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 3,738 cattle, 105 calves, 6,805 hogs, 197 sheep.

### Cattle

The run of cattle has been lighter during the past week, and with a good demand from both local packers and outside buyers prices have advanced 25 cents a cwt. on practically all classes of cattle. The best steers are now selling at \$7.50, choice heifers of good weight from \$6.50 to \$7.00, and fat cows of good quality \$6.00. Feeders are in strong demand, and good weight animals are bringing from \$6.25 to \$7.00 a cwt., according to quality. Quite a lot of good oxen are being received and are bringing just now around 6 to 6 1/2 cents a pound. Veal calves are still coming faster than they are wanted and the best is worth only 6 1/2 to 7 cents.

### Hogs

Hogs have been varying from \$8.75 to \$9.10 this week. Today (Saturday) the quotation is 9 cents a lb., fed and watered. Sows are docked \$1.50 a cwt., stags \$3.00, and pigs weighing 150 lbs. down \$1.50. Thin sows are selling from 4 to 5 cents a lb.

### Sheep

No change in sheep. Less than 200 arrived at the Union stockyards last week and these sold at \$5.50 to \$6.00 a cwt. for best sheep and \$7.40 to \$8.00 for choice lambs.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

### Butter

The butter situation shows little change. The supply is falling off a little, but the demand, due probably to the practice of household economy made necessary by war conditions, is also less. The only change in prices quoted is a rise of a cent on fancy dairy, now worth 23 cents. No. 1 is worth 20 cents and good round lots 17 to 18 cents.

### Eggs

Eggs are again up a cent due to a lessening of industry on the part of the hens. Dealers are paying 20 to 21 cents a dozen, subject to candling, and say that they are receiving a lot of eggs that were laid during the warm weather and would now be of more value for throwing at the German army than for table purposes. It evidently does not pay to keep eggs from the warm weather until prices are better, unless they are non-fertile.

### Potatoes

Potato prices in Winnipeg just now present an interesting study in the high cost of living problem. Jobbers on Saturday quoted 70 to 75 cents a bushel for carload lots f.o.b. Winnipeg, while in the retail stores the consumer was paying \$1.50 a bushel. Enquiries at the Central Farmers' Market, in which the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is interested, elicited the fact that the best of new potatoes were being sold there to consumers by the market authorities for \$1.00 a bushel, of which the farmer gets 90 cents, the commission charged being 10 per cent. In wholesale quantities the market is selling for 85 cents, which returns 77 cents to the producer. Co-operation evidently works out in this case to the advantage of both producer and consumer.

### Milk and Cream

Sour cream, for butter-making purposes, is up a cent and is now quoted at 24 cents per pound of butterfat. Sweet cream is unchanged at 30 cents. Milk rose from \$1.65 to \$2.00 a cwt. on September 1.

### LABOR DAY

Owing to Monday, September 7, being Labor Day and a Public Holiday throughout the Dominion, The Guide goes to press on Saturday, hence prices quoted are up to that day.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 1 to September 5 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY						FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.		
Sept. 1	113 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	102 1/2	95 1/2	...	...	53 1/2	52	52	52	51	62	60	59	57	135	132	...	...		
2	114 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	...	...	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52	62 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	57	136 1/2	133 1/2	...	...		
3	118 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	107 1/2	99 1/2	...	...	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	64	62	60	59	138 1/2	135 1/2	...	...		
4	120 1/2	118 1/2	115 1/2	109 1/2	102 1/2	...	...	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	139 1/2	136 1/2	...	...		
5	117 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	107 1/2	99 1/2	...	...	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	66	64	62	60	135	132	...	...		
7	LABOR DAY						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

## CORRECTED TO SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

Winnipeg Grain	SAT.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	SATURDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	SATURDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat			New Crop	Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	117 1/2	115 1/2	88 1/2	Choice steers	\$ c. & c.	\$ c. & c.	\$ c. & c.	Fancy dairy	23c	22c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	114 1/2	113 1/2	86 1/2	Best butcher steers and	7.25-7.50	7.25-7.40	5.75-6.10	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	18c-20c
No. 3 Nor.	112 1/2	111 1/2	85 1/2	heifers	7.00-7.25	6.75-7.00	5.50-5.65	Good round lots	16c-17c	17c-18c	17c-18c
No. 4	107 1/2	102 1/2	..	Fair to good butcher							
No. 5	99 1/2	94 1/2	..	steers and heifers	6.50-6.75	6.15-6.40	5.15-5.25				
No. 6	93 1/2	..	..	Best fat cows	5.75-6.00	5.50-5.75	5.25-5.40	Eggs (per doz.)			
Feed	..	..	..	Medium cows	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.00	4.25-4.60	Strictly new laid	20c-21c	19c-20c	22c-23c
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.75-4.00	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.25				
No. 2 C.W.	55 1/2	53 1/2	35 1/2	Best bulls	5.25-5.75	5.00-5.50	4.00-4.25	Potatoes			
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	3.50-3.75	New	70c-75c	70c-75c	80c
No. 3	66 1/2	61 1/2	40	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	7.75-8.00				
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	5.50-6.00	4.50-6.00	6.00-7.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 1 N.W.	185 1/2	140 1/2	181 1/2	Best milkers and spring-	\$55-\$65	\$55-\$65	\$60-\$75	Sweet cream (per lb.			
Wheat Futures				ers (each)				butter fat)	30c	30c	30c
October	116 1/2	114 1/2	87 1/2	Common milkers and	\$40-\$55	\$40-\$45	\$40-\$50	Cream for butter-mak-			
December	118 1/2	115 1/2	85 1/2	springers (each)				ing purposes (per lb.			
May	125 1/2	122 1/2	91 1/2	Hogs				butter fat)	24c	23c	25c
Oat Futures				Choice hog	\$9.00	8.75-9.00	\$9.25	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$1.65	\$2.00
October	54 1/2	52 1/2	35 1/2	Heavy sows	\$7.50	\$7.75	7.00-7.25				
December	53 1/2	51 1/2	36 1/2	Stags	\$6.00	\$5.50	\$5.00				
May	..	..	41 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Choice lambs	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	6.50-7.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$15	\$15	\$12-\$15
October	187 1/2	143 1/2	152 1/2	Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$11-\$12
December	198 1/2	144 1/2	192 1/2					No. 1 Timothy	\$18-\$19	\$18-\$19	\$18
May	..	..	146 1/2								





## Peace Prices In War Times

European conditions have affected stocks and prices in Canada. In many lines supplies are short and prices high. It's hard to get what you want at a reasonable figure.



### Our Foresight will meet The New Conditions

The Eaton Company made early arrangements in procuring stocks for Mail Order customers in advance of the war. Today we are in a position to supply all your needs for the Fall and Winter months. You are lucky to have such a large mercantile organization at your call at a time like this—a concern that has the cash and purchasing power to get the best values regardless of market conditions.

### Get the Eaton Catalogues and Order Supplies Early

Make sure of your supplies for Fall and Winter by ordering early. Get the new Eaton Catalogues, sent free on request. By their use you will be able to materially reduce your cost of living.

**T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA



#### SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Try, if possible at all, to finish off your pigs or cattle before sending them in to the market. There are many places where feed is very scarce this fall owing to the drought, but it would be much better to sell if possible to farmers who have sufficient feed to finish the stock off than to ship direct to the central distributing market.

Don't forget the summerfallow, now that threshing operations have commenced. A few sheep at this time would be just the thing. Keep this fact in mind, and if you think it is reasonable take notice of the announcements of sheep sales during the fall which are being organized under the

direction of the several departments of agriculture throughout the West.

This season, altho enforcing a light crop in many sections, has its advantages and grain farmers—usually very optimistic people—will be quick to realize the advantages to be obtained from fall plowing. There is a possibility that the fall may be somewhat wet, and if this is so any land which can be turned over will be more retentive of moisture than the hard packed stubble soil. Hence on the first wet day it would be a good plan to sharpen up the plow shares in the forge shop so that the plows will be ready to do good work as soon as the land is fit to be plowed.

One of the most successful breeders of pure-bred hogs in the West, whose herd has won many championships again this year, simply uses frame houses in which to keep the pigs over which a pile of straw is blown each fall. It is very simple to put up a frame shed and then blow a pile of straw over it at threshing time, and this method of using the straw is immeasurably superior to merely threshing out in the open and then burning the straw piles. Pigs will winter well in a straw pile, farrowing sows doing especially well if a reasonable amount of grain is fed each day.

Try and keep in mind the fact that a small gasoline engine would be a great help to the wife in the house and,

when making plans as to the disposal of the profit on the crop, include in them an allowance for the price of one of these labor savers.

#### PROVINCIAL HOUSES TO MEET

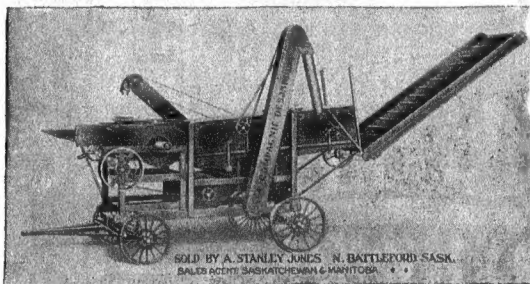
A special session of the Saskatchewan Legislature has been called to deal with the conditions resulting from the war, and the House will meet on Tuesday next, September 15.

The Manitoba Legislature will also meet in special session and Premier Roblin has announced that a measure dealing with payments on real property will be passed. It is expected that the House will meet on September 15 or 16, but the date has not yet been definitely announced.



## \$612.00 Complete Threshing Outfit

8 H.P. Engine Carrier, High Loader, Chaff Return, All Belts



Can be mounted on one platform on any wagon. Capacity 400 to 1,000 bus. according to grain.

Large stocks at North Battleford. Smaller sizes from \$383. Engine and Separator. Carriage paid in Sask. Cut shows separator at \$284 and \$317, freight paid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Mounted on special \$65 truck. Extendable to 16ft. to carry whole outfit. Write for free catalogue and time terms also.

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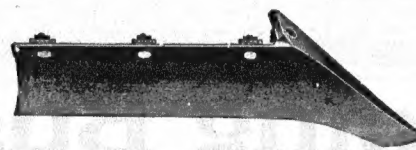
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on view at the C.P.R. Station Building, Winnipeg, and learn about the great policy of selling lands to settlers only on 20 years' terms, with loan of \$2,000 for permanent improvements. For full particulars call or write—

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Ripe Okanagan Fruit direct to you without the Middleman's Profit.

Prices F.O.B. Penticton Per Crate  
Fall and Winter Apples, 40 lb.  
box ..... \$1.25  
Blue Plums, 20 lb. box ..... .70  
Peaches, 20 lb. box ..... .75  
Grapes, 4 baskets, 5 lbs. each ... 2.00  
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The Express Rate is about 2c per lb.

Co-operative Fruit Growers  
Box No. 6, Penticton, B.C.

**BIG MONEY in the OFF SEASON**

One Man can run it.

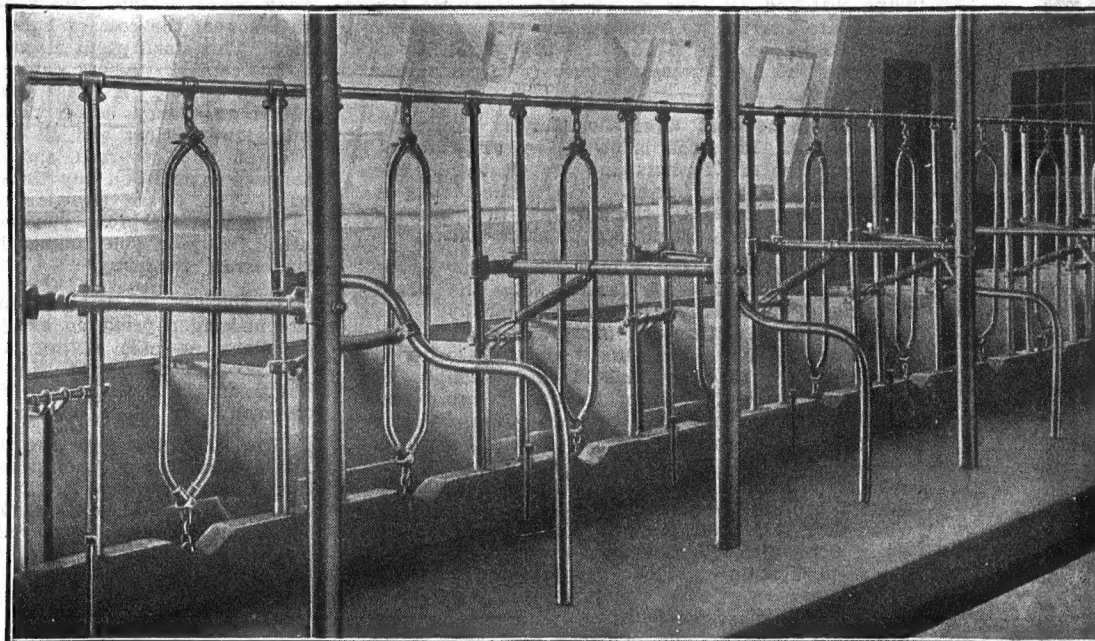
Earn \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides your regular farm work, with the Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine. Bore a well 100 ft. deep in 10 hours. One man can run it; a team operates it and easily moves it over any road. Bore everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking, rotates its own drill. Easy terms; write for catalog.

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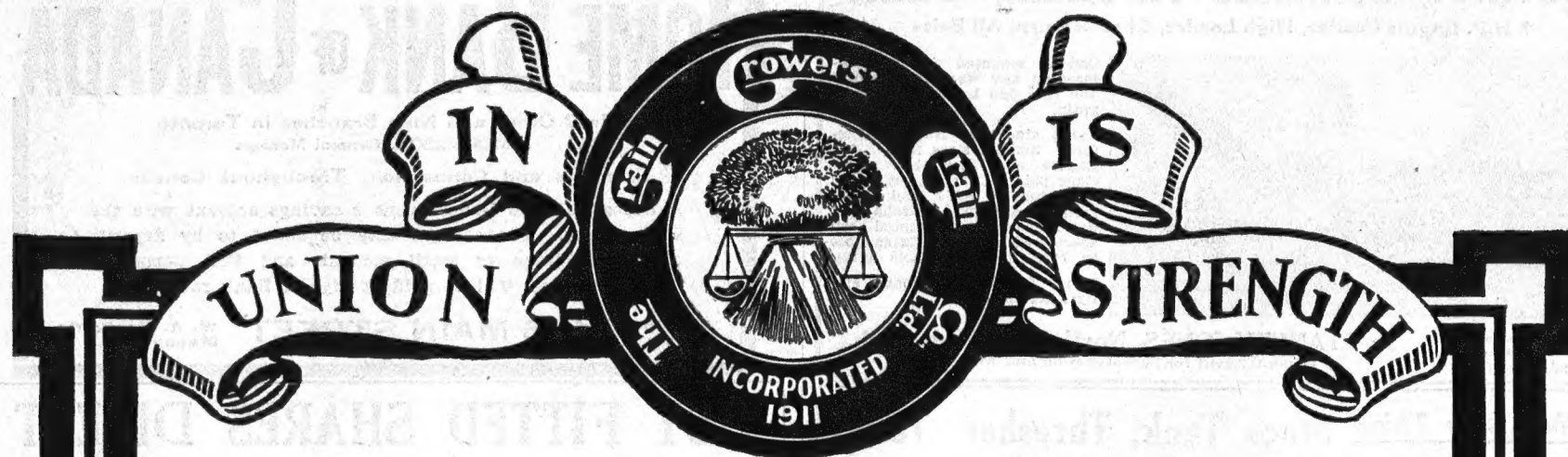
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## Doing Business with Yourself!

A few days ago we happened to be talking over the Grain Growers' movement in Western Canada with a business man, well known throughout Western Canada and the Northwestern States, who has closely followed its progress. His observations were intensely interesting to us, as we believe they will be to every Western farmer, and, at our request, he wrote the following advertisement for us.

Much has been written and said regarding the Farmers' Co-operative movement in Western Canada. In fact, the Grain Growers' movement is being watched all over the world. Many of the States are moving to form similar organizations. Why? Because The Grain Growers' Grain Company was the first successful farmers' organization in America.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is a farmers' organization. Its stock is owned by the farmers. The Directors are farmers and are elected by the stockholders, who are farmers. So, if the Managers are elected or hired by the farmers, they are the farmers' servants and subject to their control.

Now, then, the farmers own The Grain Growers' Grain Company. A farmer ships his wheat to The Grain Growers' Grain Company. He sells it himself through his own men. Just as much as he plows his own field with a hired man. He buys his Twine, Lumber or Machinery from The Grain Growers' Grain Company. He buys that from himself. Just as much so as a local implement dealer would buy from himself if he took a buggy from his own stock and used it in his own business. So, then, the stockholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, when they ship their grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, sell their own grain. When they buy their Machinery, Flour, Apples, etc. from The Grain Growers' Grain Company they buy from themselves. What does this mean? It means just this—that through their own men they have saved the handling charge on their grain. It is true they pay the one cent commission, but it is also true that they have this one cent in capital, or in other words, his, The Grain Growers' Grain Company, is worth that much more money. When he buys his implements or other necessities from The Grain Growers' Grain Company, he has saved through the purchasing power of The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company can purchase goods at a very low price because they can buy in large quantities. It does not require a philosopher

to figure out that a large volume of business means low prices. Low prices on goods purchased mean a saving to you. The Grain Growers' Grain Company makes a small profit on your grain and one that covers the cost of handling on your merchandise. This small profit on many transactions makes a big capital. A big capital means a great purchasing power. A great purchasing power means better machinery, better twine, better lumber, etc., at a lower price; and all the time you are doing business with yourself and making a small profit on each article you buy through the farmers' company—The Grain Growers' Grain Company—and saving the big profit you would have to pay the other fellow if you did not have The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

So you see, by doing business with yourself you are making a profit on every transaction for your Company, and also saving on your purchases. Does that look good to you? Yes, of course it does, and think of the satisfaction of doing business with yourself.

Now, then, let us go one step further and save a little more money. Some one has truly said that the greatest pleasure in this world is in doing for others. I have shown you the pleasure and profits in doing business with yourself. Suppose, now, you enjoy at least a part of the world's pleasure by getting your neighbor to join your Company and do business with himself as you are doing with yourself.

Think this over. Just think what could be accomplished if every farmer in Western Canada was doing business with himself. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is your Company. It is the farmers' own Company AND WILL ONLY GROW AS THE FARMERS' PATRONIZE IT.

Think this over and help us by helping yourself. If you are interested in the welfare of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, talk it over with your neighbor. Get him to ship his grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Company and buy his Machinery, Flour, Coal, Apples, Lumber, etc. from them.

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG CALGARY FORT WILLIAM NEW WESTMINSTER